

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well of ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XXIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1836

27

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**SATURDAY MORNING**  
BY **ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

**TERMS**  
**TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS**  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for **ONE DOLLAR**; and **Twenty Five** cents for every subsequent insertion.

To the **Printers of the U. States**  
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**WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.**  
No. 31, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.  
Respectfully announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of **WOOD LETTERS**.  
Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty four lines high, or upwards made to order on the shortest notice.  
Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.  
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Old cast metal cuts ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.  
A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.  
May 9

**ATTENTION.**  
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot County, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and next month, to castrate colts. Persons wanting his services will please leave a note for him with Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, stating the number of colts they want castrated and their names.  
**JAMES FICKEY.**  
June 13

**Cash for 80 or 40 Negroes.**  
Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give the highest cash prices for Negroes. Mr. Alexander S. Jones can be found at all times at Easton or Centerville.  
**OVERLY & SANDERS.**  
N. B. All letters addressed to Mr. A. S. Jones in Easton or Centerville, upon the subject will be immediately attended to.  
June 30

**FOR SALE.**  
Upon a liberal credit, or exchange for land, the commodious Dwelling House and lot, formerly the residence of Mrs. L. L. Kerr, in Easton.  
For Rent, several farms—An Overseer wanted for the next year.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, June 13

**NEW SADDLERY.**  
**WM. W. HIGGINS**  
HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of Saddletry, selected with great care from the most recent importations. Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Oils, Trigs and Chrys Whips, Foreign and Domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets &c., together with every variety of articles generally kept in Saddletry establishments.  
April 25

**Notice to Creditors.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of the late **Lott Warfield**, of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Register of Wills of Talbot County, on or before the twentieth day of June next, as the administrator is desirous of striking a dividend, and closing the estate.  
**W. H. EMORY admr.**  
of Lott Warfield deceased.  
May 25

**Primary School Notice.**  
The inhabitants of most of the School Districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts, to choose Trustees and clerks, and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot County; this is therefore to request that, such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also required that school houses, stationery, fuel, &c. should be provided in each district. It is desirable that the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute so that they may make the necessary levies therefor.  
Per order  
**THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.**  
to the Commissioners of T. C.  
June 20

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An additional supplement to the act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the General Assembly, that the irregular constitution of the work shops of the Maryland Penitentiary, which were originally planned only in reference to ordinary manufacturing purposes, their scattered location and division into numerous apartments, rendered the necessary constant supervision of convict, during the hours of labour, impracticable; And whereas, it is the disposition of the State to furnish the Penitentiary with the further and final means necessary to complete the improvements and carry out the disciplinary objects contemplated in the act to which this is a supplement;—

Therefore,  
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there be erected, within the walls of the Maryland Penitentiary under the direction and management of the Directors, a sufficient extent of work shops, adapted for manufacturing purposes, in common with the object designed by the improved prison discipline, known under the denomination of the Auburn System; and the directors are hereby authorized to contract for all materials necessary for the said work shops, and to proceed to the erection of the same without delay; Provided, that the said directors shall, before they contract for any of the said materials, issue proposals for the supply of the same, and insert the same twice a week for three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and the different proposals made to them shall be preserved by the clerk of the directors, and laid before the next General Assembly, if required.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the directors shall cause the said work shops and their appurtenances to be constructed on the same principles as those of the best prisons governed by the regulations of the said Auburn System.  
Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said work shops, the treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, on or before the first day of June next to borrow, on the credit of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, a sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars on the best terms on which the same can be obtained, either from any of the chartered Banks of this State, or from individuals, which loans shall be redeemable after the expiration of twenty years; Provided, that the Treasurer shall advertise in such newspapers as he shall think expedient for proposals for contracting for the same.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the directors shall use the materials of the present shops, and employ the convicts as far as practicable, in the preparation of the materials, and for any payments on account of the contract for said materials, the Board of Directors are authorized to draw on the treasurer of the Western Shore, who is required to pay said drafts out of any money in the treasury arising from the loan herebefore authorized.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That any premium which the said treasurer may receive on said loan, shall be by him invested in most profitable fund, and shall form a sinking fund for the redemption of said loan, and the said directors of the Penitentiary are hereby required to pay, out of the profits of the institution to the treasurer of the Western Shore, quarterly, such sum of money as shall be equivalent to the quarterly interest of the stock to be created in virtue of this act, and annually, after their liquidation of the loan of eighteen hundred and twenty eight, or in any event, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars out of the said profits, which last mentioned sum shall be added to the sinking fund aforesaid, and be invested, together with all interest accruing from said investments, and the whole amount thus invested and accumulated, shall remain specifically appropriated to the final redemption of the stock and debt aforesaid.

An act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of Insolvent Petitioners within this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any surety for the appearance of an insolvent petitioner under the laws of this State, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, and are hereby invested with the same powers, to bring the said insolvent petitioner into court, or before any judge thereof, which special bail now have to bring their principal into court, and when the said petitioner shall be so brought into court, or before any judge thereof, he may be surrendered by his surety and committed into the custody of the sheriff, in the same manner as special bail now surrender their principal, and have him committed to the custody of the Sheriff, Provided however, that the said petitioner be surrendered before or at the first term to which suit shall be brought upon the bond for the appearance of such petitioners.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every Sheriff, into whose custody an insolvent petitioner shall be committed as aforesaid, shall keep said petitioner in custody, and bring the said petitioner into court on the day named in said petitioner's bond for his appearance, and on each day thereafter, until the court, in which the petition of such insolvent petitioner is pending, shall have passed judgment thereupon; and if the said court shall dismiss or quash the said petition; or shall grant a final discharge to the said petitioner, then the said sheriff shall immediately thereafter discharge the said petitioner from his custody; and the said petitioner shall be discharged from custody also, if he shall enter into another bond, with surety to be approved by the court, for appearance as aforesaid, or performance of the conditions of the former bond remaining to be performed.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall extend and be considered to apply to the commissioners of Insolvent Debtors for the city and county of Baltimore, while the petition of any petitioner as aforesaid, shall be pending before them in the place of any county court as aforesaid, and to Baltimore county court, when the case of such petitioner shall have been transmitted to such court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That before a surrender shall be allowed as aforesaid, notice shall be given at least by a judge of the court, an assessor, or one of the commissioners, to the friends of the said petitioner, and to any creditor of such petitioner, if he shall have added any creditor upon the schedule with his petition.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the surety so surrendering a petitioner, shall be bound to pay the allowance for maintenance of said petitioner while in custody aforesaid, which plaintiffs are required to pay toward maintenance of defendants in prison, and if by reason of any default in the premises of such surety, the said petitioner shall be discharged, (which he may be as defendants aforesaid may,) the said surety shall be liable upon the bond aforesaid, as if no surrender had taken place.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the Records of Conveyances, in the several counties of this State passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter eighty eight.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerks of the several county courts of this State, shall receive, for making the records referred to in the first section of the act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter eighty eight, entitled an act relating to the records of conveyances in the several counties of this State, to which this is a supplement, the same compensation to which they are now entitled by law for recording any matter or thing required to be recorded, to be levied and collected as other county charges now are; Provided, that any one or more of the judges of the county courts shall certify to the clerk of the county court, that the services have been performed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the second section of the original act, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to Baltimore county.

An act to prevent the useless accumulation of Cost arising from the publication of notices of orders passed by the Courts or Judges thereof in such Counties wherein no newspaper is edited.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That on all applications now pending or hereafter to be made for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, where the applicant resides in a county where no newspaper is published, and when the list of debts accompanying such application does not exceed five hundred dollars, the county court or any judge thereof, or any judge of the orphans' court direct notice of such application to be given to the creditors of such applicant, in such manner and at such places as they shall deem effectual to give due notice of such application; and it shall be the duty of the several courts as aforesaid to pass a general rule, prescribing the duties of the applicants in reference to the notice to be given to their creditors.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in every case where notice by publication in a newspaper is required to be made, by any sheriff, constable or other officer, the party, defendant shall have the right and privilege of selecting the newspaper in which such notice shall be published, and upon refusing or neglecting to make a selection, the sheriff, constable or other officer, as the case may be, shall make publication in the newspaper making the lowest rate or charge for the advertisement.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors passed at November Session, eighteen and fire.

WHEREAS since the passage of the original act to which this is a supplement the duties of the justices of the Orphans' court have been greatly multiplied, so far as they appertain to the release of insolvent debtors and the compensation is now greatly inadequate to the services rendered; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where a discharge is given by any justice of the Orphans' court to any insolvent debtor, and it shall be necessary for said justice to pass an order for the sale of the effects of such insolvent and to fix the per centage of the trustee he shall be allowed the sum of two dollars therefor; to be paid by the trustee whose said order is passed which sum shall be credited to the trustee in making his distribution as part of the expenses accruing in settling his trusteeship and be deducted from the general amount of assets in his hands.

**TOM BROOKES.**  
By the Author of "Greenwich Hospital," &c.

No cannon pealed his knell,  
No shout that pained the day,  
Gave his frail spirit one farewell,  
To wait it on its way,  
He rushed all once into the wave,  
And found at once his death and grave!

'Twas in the days of my boyhood, and though since that time many years have rolled their burdens on my head—years that, like billows on the sand, have smoothed the traces which memory once had made, yet I can remember the circumstance as if it was but yesterday, and the tears still wet on my cheeks for I had known Tom Brookes from my infancy and he had often brought me home some curiosity from distant lands where the cedar and the pine tree grew in rich luxuriance. Indeed it was his tales of the ocean, when the spreading sail was filled to wait the gale's aid, and the foreign climes, that first excited my desires to become a sailor.  
Poor Tom had been brought up in expectation of a genteel fortune, and had been educated most scrupulously to re-

tain a rigid sense of virtue, and to maintain that independency of spirit, which can only be fully appreciated by a noble mind. But ah! how soon can adversity cloud the fairest prospects! And here it came not like the rising gale that gives a timely warning of its approach; it resembled the wild tornado sweeping with sudden vengeance on its path, without a moments space to tell the death rides on the blast.

His father was ruined by an unforeseen reverse in trade he could not stand against the shock, and he sank broken hearted to the grave, leaving a widow and one child to mourn the unexpected change in their prosperity, but still more to grieve for him who could never return home.

Mrs. Brookes had a brother, who had been nearly all his life at sea; and to him poor Tom was consigned to brave the perils of the briny deep. "Don't cry, mother," he exclaimed at the parting; "I shall soon come back, and be enabled to provide for your support. I shall be your best friend."

Go, my child, replied the mother, whilst her heart swelled almost to bursting; "Go, my child; I will resign you to the merciful care of the Being who is a father to the fatherless, and the widow's God and Judge." After his departure, poor Tom received a letter from his mother before he sailed. It intimated all the moral and religious duties; requested him to persevere in the Bible, and near the close were the following lines, which he committed to memory; and in after years, when an independent sailor, he repeated them so often that they became deeply impressed upon his mind:—

### TO MY SAILOR BOY.

"When sailing on the ocean,  
In foreign climes you roam,  
Oh think with fond devotion,  
Upon your distant home;  
And never strive to another,  
But treasure up with joy,  
Remembrance of a mother  
Who loves her Sailor Boy."

When thunders loud are roaring,  
And vivid lightning flies,  
The rain in torrents pouring,  
Sleep will depart my eyes;  
Tears will bedew my pillow,  
You all my thoughts employ,  
Tossed on the angry billow,  
A little sailor boy.

Kind Providence protect you,  
And bring you back again;  
Your mother will expect you,  
Safe from the troubled main.  
No Heaven will not distress me,  
The widow's hope destroy,  
Return once more to bless me,  
My little sailor boy."

In the course of a few years, Tom became mate of a fine ship in the merchant's service, and his efforts seemed crowned with success. He enjoyed the sweet satisfaction of seeing his mother comfortably situated, and his heart whispered it was the reward of virtue.  
But who can arraign the will of Heaven, or say to Omnipotence, "What dost thou?" War with all its attendant horrors broke out, and the cruel system of impressment was adopted for the purpose of manning our fleets.

At this critical juncture, Tom received information that his parent was rapidly hastening to the mansions of immortality—"where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." He had recently arrived in England, full of joyous anticipation; but he found the silver cord of existence loosened, and the golden bowl dashed from his lips: He reached his home just time enough to receive the last farewell benediction of his dying mother!

Before the earth had closed over the remains of his parent, before she had become mingled with the clouds of the valley, the press gangs were actively on the alert, and poor Tom fell in to their hands: No time was allowed to lay his mother in the silent grave—he kissed the clay cold bosom on which he had hung in infancy, and whilst stern severity yielded him a prisoner. He loved his country, and would not have shrunk from his service in the hour of battle, but at such a moment to be forced away, it was draining the cup of anguish to the very dregs.

At this period I had commenced my career as a sailor, and was then lying in a ship of war at Plymouth, under sailing orders for a foreign station, but waiting for a full complement of hands;—indeed, men were so scarce, that some of the ablest felons had been selected from the jails to make up the crews.

I was walking the deck, when a party of these convicts came alongside with a draught of rum from the flag ship, and among the latter I recognized Tom Brookes; he was dressed in deep black, and his fine and manly countenance betrayed the indignation and agony that struggled in his heart. Surely it was impossible to mistake his character, for when called before the captain he behaved with a gentlemanly respect that commanded admiration. But Captain S— was one of those (happily there were but very few in the service) who were tyrannical and brutal by nature; and when poor Tom approached, he exclaimed, "Well, fellow, whose pocket have you been picking?" Surely this might have been spared,

for Tom's countenance was an index to an honest and upright mind; his attire was most respectable, and every action bespoke the experienced seaman. Never shall I forget the look he showed, the conflicting struggles of a proud spirit; but it was only for a moment. He fixed his steady gaze upon the inquirer, who shrank before it. Captain S— seemed to read his thoughts, and he was a man that never forgave.

A boatswain's mate was directed to cut off the tails of his coat, so as to render it more like a seaman's jacket. The man approached, but this coat was the mourning he wore for his mother, and bitter recollections crossing his mind, he threw the boatswain's mate from him to the opposite side of the deck. This was considered an act of mutiny, and poor Tom was put in irons, with his legs stapled to the deck. Being, however, a good seaman, his services were required; so that he was shortly afterwards released, and sent to do his duty on the fore-castle.

We sailed in a few days, and after being some time at sea, the captain remembering what had taken place in harbor, ordered poor Tom, by way of punishment, to perform most of the menial duties of his station, and at length insisted on his executing the most degrading duty in a ship of war—that of sweeping the decks. This he refused with a respectful firmness, and in that he certainly was wrong, for obedience is the first test of duty, no matter from what motive the order proceeds, and in refusing to obey, Tom acted improperly as a seaman; but who can condemn him, having the feelings of a man? His refusal, however, was of no avail; the broom was lashed by small cords to his hands, and a boatswain's mate stood ready with a rope's end to enforce command. Tom obstinately declared that he would die rather than submit to unfeeling oppression: the blows fell heavy on his back, but they did no change the purpose of his heart. In the moment of his anguish, whilst smarting from the stripes, but writhing still more with inward torture that bowed his spirit, he uttered some severe invectives upon the tyranny of his commander. The bands were immediately turned up, the gratings were seized to the gangway, and poor Tom was ordered to strip for flogging. Resistance was useless, his outstretched arms extended

for reading the articles of war for the obedience of orders, the captain directed the boatswain's mate to give him two dozen. This was not the first time I had witnessed punishment at the gangway, for scarcely a day had passed without it since my joining the ship—but poor Tom had been my early friend; I called to mind the happy hours we had passed together, & now to see him, his back lacerated and bleeding, the cat o' nine tails cutting deep into his flesh,—oh, it was too much for me to endure, and I fell at the captain's feet. He spurned me from him and the first dozen hitting been given, a fresh boatswain's mate was called to give the second.

Tom never flinched; he remained immovable as a rock, and the only indication of bodily pain, was occasionally a contraction of the muscles of his face—a deeper, all absorbing agony seemed to have triumphed over mere corporeal suffering—an agony arising from the desperate struggles of his soul. I looked at the countenances of the men, but the gentleness seemed to have sunk into a settled apathy, and only a few, who had recently joined us from the Barfleur, displayed the workings of determined minds. They gazed at each other and tried to catch the sentiments of the crew; and it was plain, that had a corresponding feeling animated the whole, consequences the most fatal and desperate must have ensued. But the ship's company had not been long together, and mutual distrust prevented an open declaration of discontent.

The flogging ceased, and poor Tom consigned to the master-at-arms, and his legs once more fixed in the shackles. I tried to approach him, but was prevented by the marine who stood sentinel over him; my attempt was not, however, unnoticed, and the unfortunate victim gave me a look and even a smile of grateful acknowledgment. Ah! then my heart sunk within me. I retired to the dark recess of the cable-tier, and gave vent to my tears—for what could a child in his twelfth year do to save the sufferer from the strong arm of power? I consorted myself with the idea that Tom would soon be released, but in this, too, I was mistaken; for on the following morning he persisted in his refusal to sweep the decks, was again seized upon the gangway, and two dozen lashes more were inflicted upon his already scorched and mangled back.

The torture was beyond human endurance, though no shriek betrayed the anguish of the smart, yet a convulsive spasm too clearly indicated the rending of the wounds. Still his firmness did not forsake him, and whilst the cat fell heavy on his shoulders, he remonstrated with his persecutors, and appealed to the officers whether he had not always performed his duty. No voice was raised in his behalf, though looks spoke, as forcible as looks could speak, the detestation of every one for such merciless cruelty. At this moment Will Scott stepped from among the assembled crew; he looked wildly upon his old messmates, the Barfleur's, but all remained motionless as statues; and he resumed his station. Again the lash descended, and again the instrument of punishment was stained with the blood of the wretched man. Imprecations on the captain burst from his lips, and mad passions seemed to dictate his wild incoherent ravings; he was no longer passive, his mind gave way; and at the last stroke he hung senseless by the cords which bound his wrists to the gratings.

He was cast loose, and on his reviving, was again shackled into irons, with the promise of a renewal of punishment on the morrow, if he still disobeyed. In fact the captain found his authority was at stake; he saw he had excited dissatisfaction; he knew that the principle portion of the crew (many of them desperate characters,) were not to be trusted, and the very men on whom he placed reliance, the Barfleur, were disgusted with the treatment. To have recoiled, he considered, would have been an acknowledgment of error, and one triumph of the people would have been the prelude to more humiliating concessions. Thus he acted, and his very existence seemed to depend upon the issue.

It was one of those beautiful evenings in June, when the setting sun upon the verge of the horizon tinge the whole expanse of ocean with its golden brightness; that I stood upon the fore-castle contemplating the glories of creation, and presumptuously arraigning Divine Providence for what I foolishly deemed an unequal distribution of good and ill. The seamen were formed in groups along the gangway waist; and the officers were pacing the larboard side of the quarter deck, leaving the starboard side to the captain, who walked sullenly and alone. The lieutenant of the watch stood on the gangway, and did not join him; and there he stood, pale discontent upon his cheek and keen mistrust in the restless glancing of his eyes.

The evening was indeed lovely, and calculated to calm the raging passions of the soul. The sea was beautifully smooth, the sails slept deep and still; and though scarcely a breath was felt, yet the breeze upon the quarter was caroling to the ears of the sailors. I thought of the words of an old sailor, "but a boy, a mere child, and whilst looking at the mild blue sky, I thought of home and my poor mother. Poor Tom, too, he whose arms had cradled me in infancy; but what could I do? Whilst my thoughts were thus occupied, a marine with his drawn bayonet appeared ascending the fore-ladder; close behind came poor Tom Brookes, and every tongue was hushed. The captain caught sight of him and stopped; the officers continued their walk, but their eager gaze alternately changed from the captain to the suffering victim of his austerities, but no voice gave utterance to thought.

Poor Tom! I think I see him now! Ah! well do I remember the ghastly color of his look as he approached me; his eyes cast down, and his whole thoughts apparently riveted on one object alone—but it is impossible to describe it; I touched his arm for nature spoke within me, and I could not help it. He paused for one moment, and a roseate flush suffused his cheeks, he seized my hand, and I felt that his was burning. I looked in his face, it was lighted up by a smile—but such a smile—it struck me he was thinking of his mother.

"Henry," he said, whilst grasping my hand, "Henry, your parents! Do me justice; ask no more." He drew his hand away; passed it over my face as he was wont to do when I was an infant; & his features contracted with a long convulsive sob he added, "Henry, your mother be good, be kind, be dutiful!" and turning round he walked forward to the bows.

I felt as if something was strangling me; my blood rushed to my head, and a dread of I knew not what sickened my very soul. A death like stupor pervaded my faculties; but I was aroused from this state by the roar of the marines shouting "A man at board!" The truth flashed upon my mind and as the ship rounded to (for the helm was instantly put down) I ran to lee cat-head, and saw the dark body as it sunk in the gurgling eddy which the plunge had made. Yes, it was Tom Brookes and he never rose again; some heavy shot were missing from the place where he had been confined, and there he no doubt concealed about his person to facilitate the work of destruction. Poor Tom; the waters closed above his head and who can read his doom!

May my young readers learn from his untimely end, to temper judgment with mercy; and if power should ever be placed in their hands, to receive it as a sacred deposit for which they must render an account. May they use but not abuse it for a day is coming when the oppressor and the oppressed will meet before the same tribunal when the individuals of whom I have been writing, will stand with them at the bar of Omnipotence, and hear the sentence of that Judge from whose tribunal there is no appeal.



## VOLUNTARY OLD MAIDS.

First in honour and place come the voluntary old maids—those, who having birth, beauty, accomplishments and opportunity, have, of their own free will, clothed themselves in white. A noble boy—with contemplative brows, eyes of subdued brilliancy—and a lofty bearing, denoting a consciousness of their claims to distinguished honor.

And thou fair maiden, upon whom thirty-five summer suns have already shone, each one in the succession maturing some new charm; well hast thou earned thy title to the name of voluntary old maid. Art thou not beautiful? Yes, beautiful exceedingly; and to there not within thy dark and lustrous eye, the very temple of love? Art thou not a—

"Bright star of beauty, on whose eyelids sit A thousand nymph-like and enamored graces" and does not thy soft smile tell—

"Thoughts of young love?"

Yes, thou art a gem, peerless in thy loveliness. The very sunshine of delight dwells on thy features, and thy bosom throbs with hopes and fears most feminine, and yet thou art a voluntary old maid.

The fierce and burning love of the mobster in the land has beset thee from the first dawn of womanhood. The statesman and the warrior have contended for thy favour, the poet and the painter have invoked the sister arts to twine a wreath for thy brows—praise and flattery—prayer and supplication have environed thee; but chastity was throned in thy heart and her abasement mantle has preserved thee to the glory and grace of our order.

A voluntary old maid is a splendid object for our contemplation—and it is a gratifying truth, that many old maids are in this distinguished class of professors. The callous assertions to generally make, that the state of celibacy is not one of choice, but of bitter compulsion, is one of the slanders that have been current respecting our amiable friends. Man, "proud man," strutting about in his fancied superiority, and proud of his self-assumed distinction of lord of the creation, would fain persuade himself, that in the omnipotence of his pretensions, he may sing the triumph, and flatter himself with the idea, that he has only to offer his hand to the best and purest of God's creatures, and it will be seized upon as a boon. Vain illusion! he hears not "on his crest 'veni, vidi, vici'." In this respect his counterpart is the peacock, which spreads forth his gorgeous tail, glancing in the sun-light, when a scream, believed, no doubt, by the sapient bird, to be "melodious divine," startles the observer into a conviction that something more than pretensions is requisite to make a household bird—and thus is it with man.

There is, without doubt, implanted in the breast of all women, a passionate longing—an almost irresistible desire for the society and love of man. In their moral and physical structure, it is a passion which grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength. It has mingled with their dreams, and formed the subject of their mid-day reveries.

The bashful maiden, whose deep fringed eyelids half conceal the liquid lustre of her hazel eyes, seats herself pensively away from observation, perchance, in the deep recess of gothic window, or on some grassy bank, arched over head by the "giants of the wood," and there is a voice and a mystery around her. This is the "spirit of love, felt everywhere," it finds a kindred feeling in the breast of the "very maiden, and in luxurious meditation, she lives in the space of one brief hour a life of love. But the maiden is not alone in her solitude—her heart is filled with the image of some ideal being created by her heated fancy. It comes at her bidding, shadowy and unreal, and she sleeps her soul in tenderness and with enamoured accents of delight, he trays how profound, how intense and overpowering is the desire to love and be loved. It requires only that some congenial spirit shall approach her, and the whole torrent of her affections will be set loose upon him, one touch, or one look that stirred the chord of other feelings would fix her destiny; any incident, however trivial, that developed a correspondence of sentiment in one of the opposite sex, would make him the idol of her young heart; and this creature, whose very frame is love, lives and dies an old maid.

The passions that are coursing through her veins, may indeed react fearfully upon herself; her face may blanch—her eye may lose some portion of its brilliancy—her steps may become less elastic—and tender melancholy may invest her with a double charm. But year after year rolls over her head, and finds her still "in maiden meditation." Her friends, one by one, visit the hymeneal altar; perhaps her own sisters, among whom she is "the bright, the fair one," become brides. She rejects offer after offer, and at length, is marked out by her family as an "old maid," who wonders why Mr. So-and-so was rejected—etc., etc., and delicately hint, that she had better "have made hay while the sun shone."

Gentle creature, thou hast preserved, in their pristine purity, thy feminine attributes—thou hast brooded so long over the love dwelling in thy heart—that man's cold, selfish and calculating affection, is utterly unworthy thy acceptance. The one who could alone have fixed thy vehement longing—has never appeared; thou art to pure, too good, too holy for those who would have wedded thee, for thy heart would have broken, and thou wouldst have sunk into a premature grave, when the sad truth had come upon thee—that man's tenderness, devotion and admiration are changeable and perishable. When thou hadst left thy quiet seat and fixed these affections so firm

ly, that to break the bond would have been destruction, thou wouldst have found, that one was lost in certainty and joy; and then thou wouldst have smiled and withered like a beautiful exotic, removed from its own bright clime to another region, where factious heat and unnatural winds are made to supply the want of the pure and enervating rays of its native sun. The struggle has been severe, but thou hast triumphed nobly over sensual temptations—then hast kept in all its integrity the "sea of love," whose turbulent heavings disturbed thy young imagination; and it is now ready to overflow on every deserving thing that comes before thee. Thy sisters and friends smile at thy philanthropy, and cheer at thy simplicity; for their love and singleness of purpose have either evaporated, or have assumed a direction widely apart from those golden hopes and joys which "maiden dream of, when they think of love." These thou hast kept in all their original brightness, and now, though the frost of forty winters has pressed upon thee, thou art still a maiden—in mind and heart.

The peculiarities of voluntary old maids are of the most amiable character. Their delicacy and sensibility have removed them from the cold philosophy of the world—they are nature's children, have a smile for the gay; a tear for pity; a universal benevolence; and a hand open as day to melting charity. Their weaknesses are even amiable; and their little distresses more touching than the misfortunes of others.

Thus has voluntary old maidhood ever been considered as one of the noblest conditions of humanity. Though we are not descendants of the Incas, nor worshippers of Vesta, Minerva, or Diana, and though we doubt the wisdom of the monastic institutions, and would not clothe our sweet friend in sackcloth, and shut up in nunneries, our admiration and veneration for the "order," is not less than that entertained by the leather cinched Indian, the Grecian platonist, the Roman pontiff, or the christian saint; and we would devote voluntary old maids to an office as noble as any to which their services have been dedicated. We would make them our household divinities, our lares, our Dii Penates—for are they not the emblems of chastity and modesty, and what safer protection can there be for family virtue than these? Yes, we would elevate them from their debasement, place them upon a pedestal of adamant, and look upon them as the stainless modles of social life. Let it be—

"Theirs to clasp, each selfish care above, A sister's orphan with maternal love, And all her tender offices supply, Though bound not by the strong maternal tie; And theirs to bid intestine quarrels cease, And form the cement of domestic peace, No throbbing joy their spotless bosoms fires, Save what benevolence alone inspires; No praise to seek, except that praise refined Which the heart whispers to the worthy mind."

They really cannot tear themselves away. It is like parting with a dear friend—the hand is often shook, and the farewell often spoken. The fact is, we feel melancholy at the thought of bidding adieu to our delightful friends—we have been happy in their company, and shall feel a blank in head and heart when they are gone from us.

We would beseech them once and for all—to be content and they will be happy! This is the—

"Cardinal drop—heaven in our cup has thrown" and they will find abundant cause for being so, on perusing our pages. Let the reproach of ill-nature and selfishness be no more heard, and let old maidism, in place of being considered as a condition to be feared by the young, and disliked by the old, be looked upon as a safe and pleasant mode of journeying through life.

## R. M. JOHNSON AND VIRGINIA.

The Office Holders are in great affliction. Their hopes now are bent upon the West. The South they have lost entire, and irrevocably; the nomination of Johnson has killed them in Virginia. The greatest stickler for regular nominations—the Richmond Enquirer—refuses to support the regular nominations, except when they coincide with its own particular views. With regard to Johnson his name would disgrace any ticket. The following graphic sketch of him from the Richmond Whig shows him up in his true light.—[Boston Atlas.

"Richard M. Johnson is offered to the Northern Fanatics as a man of their own heart. Are they Abolitionists? No, they are Amalgamationists! What more would they have than a man whose life illustrates, whose practice carries out the maxima of their school? A man who has never had any wife but a negro; who has reared up a family of mulatto children under his roof? Who has recognized their mother as the mistress of his household? Who has done, and is daily labouring to do, more than any other man, to realize the dangers which afford his Northern Allies a pretext for meddling with our affairs?

Are these things so? They are notoriously so. I am not the man to offend decorum by drawing aside the curtain, behind which a lingering sense of decency hides things that ought not to see the light. In some cases the head and front of the offence against the public, is shameless, unblushing openness, and where privacy has been sought, he who tears away the veil of concealment, makes himself a partaker in the sin he rebukes. But here has been no veil, no disguise, no secrecy, no affectation of concealment. The thing has been openly & wilfully avowed, for the very purpose of making the popularity of the father available for the advancement of the children; & this in defiance of all decency, & to the peril of the life and property of every Southern man.

It is asked how Col. Johnson retains his popularity under these circumstances?

I ask, in turn, how came he by it? Has he talent? No, not even enough to write a decent report for a committee. He knows it. His report on Sunday Mail is a tacit acknowledgment of it. Had he not been conscious of his own insufficiency, would he have engaged another to write it? Had he possessed a particle of decency or proper pride, would he have claimed the authorship? Had he the least sense of what constitutes the excellence of composition, would he suppose that any who could distinguish the bray of an Ass from a Lion's roar, would believe the claim for a moment? Were he not familiar with the silent scorn of all men of sense and honour, would he venture to strut about in borrowed plumage; and, when detected, placed and derided, would he not have the grace to hide his head?

Has he ever rendered any public service? Oh yes! He killed Tecumseh! And is this the key to his popularity? Ask any man in Kentucky if he believes that story? I have seen 50 who had been in the battle, but never one who believed it. I have seen hundreds who had talked with them who were there, but never one that believed it. What then? Do not these people despise him? Perhaps they do, but they have use for him.

While he uses his influence at Washington, for the benefit of those who affect to believe these things, they will give currency to any lie that may uphold his influence. What is the secret? For more than twenty years he has been the pimp and pander of every administration in the business of corrupting the people. He is the go-between man; the man that fetches and carries between the seceder and the reduced. His business at Washington is that of a Treasury Solicitor. His annual journey is a peddling trip, in which he barter so much patronage and so much emolument, for so much influence and so many votes. Ask the Treasury Officers of any Administration to compare the blue book with the list of his friends and adherents.

"Has he a high character for private integrity? Ask Col. Benton if he was not one of the three arbitrators, who unanimously awarded that Col. Johnson should pay 60,000 dollars to the Bank of St. Louis, being so much money siphoned from the coffers of the Bank by swindling collusion with the Cashier. Ask Col. Benton."

And how does the man bear up under all this? Even as I have said. His indefatigable industry in plying at the Treasury makes him the first favorite with all the office hunters in the West, and this popularity secures the success of his applications. And what qualifies him, particularly for this snug business? Nothing but suppleance and impudence; total want of principle. Besides, it is a business best carried on by one man. The more of it he has to do, the better he can do it. The more if he does, the greater his popularity, and therefore the more effectual his solicitations.

Now here is a full length likeness of our future Vice President. And why is he taken up for that office? In the West, for the reasons I have mentioned. If he claimed to have killed Julius Caesar, the Western office hunters would swear to it; if he claimed to have written the bible, they would deny it. They just as much believe both, as they believe that he killed Tecumseh, or wrote the Report on Sunday Mails.

From the Boston Atlas.

## TENNESSEE AND REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Tennessee is now the great battle field of the White party. The whole battery of the Administration presses is opened upon Judge White and Mr. Speaker Bell. Day after day, with a venomous malignity worthy of the cause it sustains, the Globe assails the late Speaker and his friends—loading them with charges of treachery, corruption, & falsehood. There is no accusation too gross—none too ridiculous—to be circulated, & we doubt not duly swallowed by the faithful. General Eaton is to be used to run out the White candidate for the Senate. President Jackson is silently but industriously at work, and when the proper time comes will take an open and active part in the campaign.

But in spite of all this, Tennessee holds her own. She had but a single representative in the Baltimore Convention; and he was a volunteer member, not pretending to represent any constituency but himself! And still the Van Buren presses say that the Magician will carry Tennessee! By what potent charm he is to accomplish this great object remains to be seen. The Post Office will be brought to bear upon it; but if Ken-dall pursues the same course there that he does in the Old Point Comfort Office, the Post Office will be filled with White men. There are no others in the State as far as we can learn. At the present moment there is not a vestige of Van Burenism in the whole State; and yet the Administration presses talk as confidently of Tennessee as they do of New York.

The Tennesseans are told that they must stick to the "regular nominations." Mr. Bell is denounced for not abiding by the "regular nominations." Judge White is stigmatised as a "traitor," a "Judas," a "renegade" for running against the "regular nominations." General Jackson at the top of his voice shouts for the "regular nominations." The Stenographer Col. Benton re-echoes with all his lungs "regular nominations!" Mr. Secretary Woodbury gets two or three anonymous gentlemen to nominate him for the Vice Presidency, that he may have a chance of declining the honor, and adding his squeak note to the general chorus of "Regular Nominations!" And yet the very leading press of the

party—the Richmond Enquirer—is so justly shocked and disgusted with the "regular nomination" to the Vice Presidency—is so sensible of the degradation which awaits any contact or connection with a man like Johnson—that it rejects it at once with scorn. It cannot consent to ally Virginia with such degradation. The Old Dominion has too much chivalry, and integrity, and honorable spirit to be easily brought to so disgraceful a bargain. It cannot unite itself with infamy. It will not link its cause with that of a man whose whole fame is a fraud; based upon an exploit which he never performed; upon speeches which he never spoke; and upon state papers of which he never wrote a syllable; and of which he is not competent to have written two consecutive sentences. It is too gross and base a cheat upon the American people, to foist such a man as Johnson into the candidacy for the second office in the republic. Let him remain where he is. Let him pocket his per centage on the annual twenty thousand which he disburses for his Indian school agency. If he can turn a penny from this service, it will be more than an equivalent for all the good he ever has done, or is capable of doing.

## COLONEL JOHNSON.

The administration presses are defending Colonel Johnson from the charges brought against him, in a manner that might well induce him to pray to be saved from his friends. True it is, say they, that Colonel Johnson has lived for many years in a connection, that renders him highly obnoxious to censure; but the black mother of his children was not his wife! Thus the sin of bad taste is merged in the sin of bad morals; and a mere fence against decency is willingly magnified into an offence against human and divine law. The subject is a disagreeable one. The private grossness, and moral deformity of a candidate for office, are topics that call for public scrutiny, and justify public censure. We have a right to inquire and know—

If a man has been living for years in an unhallowed and revolting concubinage—in defiance of the laws of God and man—if he has been a living example to the disciples of those growing sects, which are striving to destroy the institutions of marriage, and overwhelm us with irreligion and infidelity—it is right and just and proper that his profligacy should be exposed—and that the issue should be fairly tried—whether or not the people will sustain a man, open, unadvised, unqualified contempt of the common decencies of society by electing him to the second office in their gift!

Van Buren papers—comparing Farmers and Workmen to Negroes.

The Post and Statesman is addressing a series of letters to the Farmers & Workmen of the United States. These are not the Van Buren voters. They are not the "poor white trash" of the South, who were in his early days—in the beautiful and fertile occupations of the field—following the plough—draining meadows—hoeing and haying—in short, as the Statesman said of DANIEL WEBSTER with a sneer at those very Farmers & Workmen, whose votes it is now striving to get for one of the most thorough agitators in the country—"DOING THE KIND OF WORK WHICH JOHN RANDOLPH'S NEGROES ARE NOW ABOUT."

What does the Post mean by its great anxiety with regard to the men whom it places on the level with John Randolph's negroes? For our own part, we consider John Randolph's black slaves quite as decent people as Van Buren's white ones.—Atlas.

## OH! WHAT A RUSH THIS IS!

Mr. Richard Rush in Pennsylvania has come out against the Antislavery candidate for governor, and advocates the claims of the regular Van Buren nomination. How can Mr. Rush reconcile this to his previous course,—though to be sure, it would be asking altogether too much of such a man as Richard Rush to reconcile his inconsistencies? But his opposition to the nomination of the Antislavery candidate Ringer, is certainly a complete abandonment of the party.

There is an evident disposition among the mercenaries of the Antislavery party—the men who took it up from motives of expediency, policy, pecuniary profit, or political advancement—to merge their independent existence in simple Van Burenism. But this desire and this action is entirely confined to a small number of the suspected leaders. The mass of the party—the great body of all parties—is honest, faithful, true to their principles. They will not be driven by, nor induced to follow, a leader, blindfolded and reckless whither they are to be carried. The Advocate mistakes sadly, in supposing that the party on whom it is supposed to operate, take precisely the same views with itself, of inducements, and expediency, and policy and spoils! It is only the leaders who are anxious for the man who promises best and pays best—and who hope for victory only for the distribution of the plunder.—Id.

A destructive hail storm was experienced in Prince Georges County on the 4th June. A letter to the editor of the Washington Telegraph, dated at Queen Anne, on the 31st, says:—

A hail storm, yesterday in the afternoon about four o'clock, destroyed everything in the fields, wheat, corn, in short the very grass is beaten to the ground; houses and trees are laid low. The wheat fields are totally destroyed. No lives lost as I have heard of as yet. The hail stones were as large as the fist of a youth of 16 years old in short I never in the forty years of my life have seen such a storm.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, July 4.

## Attention Patriots.

The Freemen of Talbot opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, are earnestly invited to attend in General Meeting at Easton, TUESDAY 31st day of July at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the political state of the Times—and to elect six Delegates, to meet six other Delegates from each of the Counties of Caroline, Queen Anne, Kent and Cecil, in general Convention at Centerville on THURSDAY the 23d day of July, then and there to advise with each other and to recommend a Candidate for Congress in this District.

This invitation is given in conformity to a suggestion which has been some time published in the District and which first came from Kent county—and as no opposition seems to have been made to it, it is hoped by Many that it will be.

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF ALL.

## 4TH JULY CELEBRATION.

Many of our Fellow Citizens will meet to-day, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, and partake of a Public Dinner at the Union Hotel, to be prepared by Mr. ELIJAH McDOWELL, in his best style.

We understand from that Gentleman that the room will be appropriately decorated for the occasion.

THE WAY TO COZEN THE FOLKS.—A biography of Martin Van Buren, & one of Richard M. Johnson, the Office Holders Candidates for President and Vice President, is now published in all the Van Buren papers and recommended to the People of the Country as worthy of their attention.

This is a mere catchpenny project of electioneering—who is Martin Van Buren or who is Richard M. Johnson? Is there one single good act in both their lives that is worth recording? If any thing pertaining to either is worthy of record it is their Vices, which might be put forth, like the Hay on a mischievous Cow's horn, to warn men to be on their guard against them.

This biography business is one of the grossest schemes to impose upon the People.—These two men are little known as to their lives by any one, and there is nothing about them worth knowing.—But a hired favourite of interested Office holder, sets himself to work to write their lives to bring them into notice and to recommend them—and for this purpose, the truth is concealed and false glosses and false pretences are blazoned forth to make them out wonderful men. A little boy will sit by the side of a little stick and flourish it about in the dark and make it appear like a great and curious light—but at last it is nothing but a little stick with one end lighted in the fire.

In giving a correct Biography of men, you should give their origin and their connexions and so on, among other things.—Now do you find in all these Biographies, that one is the reputed son of the noted Asa Butler?—of that the other has passed a great portion of his domestic life in constant Concubinage with a negro woman from whom he has reared a family of half bred whites? No such thing—but they are cracked off as worthily descended and most pure and correct in their lives.—Such are the impostures that interested & designing men attempt to practice upon the people—and unhappily such are the frauds and deceptions by which many are led astray.

A Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson? Why you might as well have a Biography of "Punch and the Devil" it would be quite as useful and, we dare say, would be quite as true.

There is nothing so strange as the infatuation; the madness of party.—Separate from party violence, our countrymen of the Jackson Van Buren party, are generally rational, sagacious, and judicious—but when enlisted into political party, they become almost fatalistic.

How else can we account for it, where all the office holders and office seekers of the county unite in a party and proclaim themselves and their followers "the true Democracy" declaring all in opposition to them Aristocrats, Monarchists, Tyrants,—that such absurdity, such outrage upon common sense is permitted and even acquiesced in by many—when at the same time all must see that this party of office holders are daily sapping the Constitution, evading the Laws, and centering all power in one man? General Jackson says, "that he shall construe the Constitution to mean as he chooses"—and Mr. Van Buren says, "he will endeavour to tread in the footsteps of General Jackson"—what then is your boasted Constitution but the will of one man? Yet we are told this Antislavery is "the true Democracy"—will men surrender up their senses, and in the fullness of freedom make themselves slaves to please office holders and office seekers?

The Providence Journal, of Friday, mentions that the Whig Convention of the State of Rhode Island, which met at Newport on Wednesday last, nominated Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency; and the Hon. Tristram Burges and the Hon. Henry V. Cranston as candidates for Representatives to the 34th Congress of the United States.—The Journal adds, "that these nominations were all unanimously made, and that the people will ratify them with large majorities."

Merchants Bank.—The election for Directors of this institution, which took place on Wednesday, excited a more general interest than has been felt on any similar occasion for years past. It resulted in the election of the Commissioners' ticket, by a majority of upwards of 1500 votes over the "opposition" ticket.—American.

Death of Mr. Marshall.—We state with deep regret that this gentleman, whose injury by the falling of one of the chimneys of the Court House we noticed in our last, died yesterday morning about half past five o'clock. He had every attention that kind & affectionate friends could give, and the best medical aid; and for a time anticipations were indulged of his recovery—but nothing could avail, for the delicate and vital organ of the brain was so deeply injured as to render the skill of the surgeons powerless.

His remains were taken yesterday morning from the residence of his relative, Doct. Alexander, in Fayette street, and have been despatched to Virginia, where it is intended they shall be placed in the family vault at Oak Hill in Panquaker Co. The deceased is, we believe, the eldest son of the Chief Justice, was a member elect of the Virginia House of Delegates, was endowed by nature with a rich and brilliant intellect, and was esteemed as a gentleman of great worth & usefulness. He possessed a large landed estate in Virginia, and has left six children, who are yet to learn his melancholy death.

We have seldom witnessed the sympathies of our citizens so much excited on behalf of any one, and the regret we have expressed at his demise is universal throughout the city.

The Virginia Papers notice the occurrence of a violent hail storm on Saturday afternoon last, in the valley of James River. The Lynchburg Virginian says: "On Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, we were visited by the most violent storm of hail, that we have ever witnessed. The stones, which seemed to be larger than hen eggs, descended with a velocity which seems to us must have rendered a blow from them fatal.—Its range through the country, we fear, has been extensive, and the damage done to the standing crops excessive. The principal injury, in town, so far as we have heard, has resulted to window glass; thousands of panes, we presume, being shattered.

In Chesterfield county the storm was equally violent. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

The hall stones averaged in this neighborhood about the size of a hen's egg. The crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, oats, and all other vegetation, are completely destroyed. The like has never been experienced in our section of the country before.

There is one crop of Tobacco in particular in this vicinity; the crop of Mr. Wm. S. Overton, all of which, nearly in top completely destroyed.

The Hanover (Penn.) Herald states that a violent hurricane was experienced at precisely the same period, in the upper part of Adams county. Several houses were completely destroyed, and on one farm a tract of some acres of timber land was entirely prostrated.

## Annapolis, June 30.

A HAIL STORM did extensive injury upon the borders of the Patuxent on Friday evening last. We have not ascertained how far it extended but learn that the Messrs. Brogden's, the Messrs. Egglehart's, Jefferson Dorset, and other farms in that neighbourhood, have had their wheat and rye crops almost entirely destroyed. Col. Wootton near Queen Anne's, Prince George's county, besides losing his wheat had three or four tobacco warehouses prostrated by the wind.—From West River, we learn that also whole fields of grain are shattered to pieces.

Our next account of the injury sustained, is after the cloud had passed the Chesapeake Bay. The steamboat Maryland encountered the gale near Castle Haven, at which place a house was destroyed & the wharf was much injured.

We had a thunder storm here on Saturday evening, and also on Sunday evening, accompanied by a very heavy rain. The clouds looked portentous, and were charged with electricity but there was but little wind, nor had we much on Friday evening, although so much injury was done within a few miles of us.

A packet on its way to Broad Creek was capsized by the storm of Sunday—its hands are supposed to have been lost.—Republican.

## THE TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Tornado which visited New Brunswick on Friday week before last, was felt with a most desolating effect in the northern parts of this State.

In Lycoming county the dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Carothers was unroofed and otherwise injured; his barn was literally overthrown and his store house much injured. The barn of Mr. Oliver Watson was completely razed to the foundation; and out of a flourishing orchard of about 80 trees but one is left standing and that one stripped of all its branches. Mr. Wilhelm had his house unroofed. There was doubtless much other damage done, of which we have not heard the particulars.

In Luzerne county a number of houses were unroofed or injured, several barns injured, and one of considerable size blown to fragments. Many apple trees were levelled to the earth, fences blown down, and in some instance crops injured. Several persons were slightly injured none seriously. The hurricane



was confined to a narrow strip of country, almost the whole of which we understand presents a scene of destruction rarely, if ever equalled in this region.

A hurricane and heavy hail storm passed over a part of Greenwood township, in Columbia county on Friday last. A gentleman from the neighbourhood states that on or two barns and several smaller buildings were thrown down and that hail two inches deep remained on the ground after the storm had subsided.

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship "INDEPENDENCE," Captain Nye, we have received Liverpool papers to the 27th of May and London to the 26th. They are without particular interest.

The British Parliament is in session and Lord J. Russell has been returned without opposition from the borough of Stroud. The procession which accompanied the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his palace has been made the subject of vehement debate in Parliament, the banners, emblems and mottoes are said to have been expressive of revolutionary feelings. The harp without the crown, "dissolve the Union," &c.

Mrs. F. H. H. died on the 16th of May.

There is not a word about the indemnification bill, in the French papers.

Lord John Russell has given notice that he shall bring into Parliament, a bill to regulate Municipal Corporations in England and Wales and it is believed that he will succeed in the measure.

The ministry has been successful against a motion by Lord Chander, relative to the agricultural interests by a vote of 211 to 150.

It is thought that the Prince Maximilian, brother of the husband of the Queen of Portugal, will not succeed his brother but that a son of Louis Philippe will be the happy man that excites the jealousy of England.

United States Bank Stock sells in London at a price equal to 115.

It is seriously talked of that Spain will appeal to the Holy Quadruple Alliance, for means to settle the difficulties which now distract that nation.

**Look Out.**—An abolition gentleman went into Burke County Georgia, and harangued the negroes in favor of immediate emancipation. An overseer of a plantation caught him tied him up on the spot and gave him fifty lashes and let him go.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

**GRAIN.**—Very little wheat arriving—we quote good prime, \$1.43 a 1.45; strictly prime, 1.45 a 1.50; fair to good, 1.40 a 1.45. Rye, 95 a 97c. Corn, white, 93 a 95c; yellow, 92 a 93c. Oats, Maryland, 50 a 52c; Virginia, 47 a 48c; Susquehanna, 53 a 55c.

#### OBITUARY.

As "the righteous are to be had in great abundance," it is not to be wondered at that one who was justly entitled to the appellation of a child of God. Mrs. ANN CAROLINE, consort of the Rev. Thomas Bayne, and daughter of the late John Singleton, was early taught and readily embraced the truths of the Bible. She became an experimental and practical Christian in the very morning of her days, and her life has been such, as called forth from all who knew her, an acknowledgment of the truth of Christianity. None could see her humble and meek behavior, her unaffected piety, her constant and unvarying attention to the duties enjoined by that blessed Book, which she made the rule of her faith and practice, without being conscious, that she was the sincere follower of Him who was meek and lowly.

Her was not the religion which has form only, it was the religion of the heart, it was a living, active principle diffused through the soul, by the spirit of God, and alone out in her life and conversation from the days of her childhood, till the time of her death, which occurred on Tuesday night last 30th June, when she was within a few days of being 41 years old. On that night between 10 and 11 o'clock, her happy soul was released from its suffering tenement of clay, and soared away to the society of the sanctified in the realms of eternal day. For nearly 12 months past her sufferings have been exceedingly severe, but through them all she murmured not; her language always was, I am willing to suffer as it is the Lord's will. On the day of her death, her husband asked her, if she was going to her heavenly Father? She answered "Yes, Glory be to God I am, I have no doubt about it, I know I am going home to rest with him forever."

She was the tender and affectionate wife, parent, sister & child, and her peculiar delight and joy in her children was to instruct them, in that religion which she found to be sweeter than life and stronger than death. Her faithful and untiring efforts, her prayers and her tears for her children, will doubtless be had in remembrance for them, and eternally will unfold the fruit of her pious labors. She has left a bright Christian example, and the writer of this imperfect tribute, prays that all who have known her, will imitate her virtues, and like her welcome death, pass the stormy waves of Jordan and find the haven of eternal rest.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance address will be delivered in the M. E. Church in Easton, on Saturday next, the Fourth day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

June 27

The Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools in Easton, will be held in the M. E. Church, on Sunday 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Sunday Schools in this place and all others throughout the county, are respectfully invited to attend. An Address may be expected on the occasion.

June 27

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

We have been requested by Mr. McDowell to notify those who intend to participate in the celebration of this Memorial Day, by partaking of a public dinner, that they forthwith subscribe their names to the list now open at the Union Hotel, so that a suitable provision may be made.

At half past 2 o'clock, P. M. a discharge from ordinance will announce the readiness of the Host to receive his company, and at 3 o'clock another discharge will be a signal for the company to be seated.

July 4.

#### MASONIC NOTICE.

There will be a procession of Washington Lodge in Denton on Sunday the 12th day of July next. The funeral of the late Thomas Saulsbury, will be preached on that day at 10 o'clock, A. M., and conducted with Masonic honors at the Methodist Church. The Brethren of the adjacent counties and Lodges are respectfully invited.

By order of the Lodge,  
SPENCER HITCH, Sec'y.

Denton, July 4, 1835.

**Town & Country residence in one.**

The undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country. It is not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale.

A. C. BULLITT.

July 4th

#### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Chancery county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery in the case of James Dukes, against Anna Manish widow Elijah Manish and heirs of Andrew Manish, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March 1835, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Denton, on Tuesday the 18th of August next between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the Farm of the said Andrew Manish, purchased of a certain Mr. Blake and others containing

Three Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. The above described lands, lie in a beautiful neighborhood, pleasantly situated and in a good state of repairs. The former tract has a substantial two story Dwelling, finished nearly in the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling, house and out buildings sufficient for said Farm, with a thriving orchard of selected Fruit. The arable land is of good quality and productive. There is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both farms. These lands lie about two miles from Denton and within 11 miles of Choptank river. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same, with interest thereon, from the day of sale till paid. On payment of the purchase money with interest and the ratification of the sale by the court, the Trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free clear and from all claims of the complainant or defendants, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of the Chancery county court within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.

Denton, July 4, 6w

#### One Hundred and Forty Seven Acres of Land.

more or less. The above described lands, lie in a beautiful neighborhood, pleasantly situated and in a good state of repairs. The former tract has a substantial two story Dwelling, finished nearly in the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling, house and out buildings sufficient for said Farm, with a thriving orchard of selected Fruit. The arable land is of good quality and productive. There is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both farms. These lands lie about two miles from Denton and within 11 miles of Choptank river. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

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JAMES DUKES, Trustee.

Denton, July 4, 6w

#### Black Hawk and Allycroaker

**FOR SALE.**

The subscriber will sell at private sale, the above Horses, the property of Wm. Rayne of Ohio. Black Hawk was brought into this country in January last, and has stood for Mares at Georgetown & Roads, and at the subscribers, his Pedigree is good being sired by the celebrated horse Oscar, who was raised by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, the pedigree of his Dam is also good and can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Black Hawk is a beautiful dark bay, of brown, yellow and of good size, and perfectly sound.

Allycroaker is now believed to be full blooded Black Hawk, and has a horse coat about 2 months old (by uncle Sam, who was raised by Gen. Foreman.) This colt is said, by those who have seen it, to be the best formed and finest proportioned they have seen, and bids fair to make a splendid Horse.

Allycroaker is too well known to need a description, or to refer to her pedigree, as the purchase money will not be wanted immediately, a long credit will be given if required upon the purchaser's giving note with approved security, with interest from date—any person wishing to possess either of the above described horses can see them, and be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, residing near New Market, Kent County Md. or to Hugh Wallis, Morgan's Creek, near Chestertown.

JAS. TENANT, Agent for Wm. Rayne of Ohio.

July 4, 1835 3w

#### TALBOT COUNTY, to wit: May Term 1835.

On application to the Judges of Talbot County Court, by petition in writing of Bennett Bracco, stating that he is in the custody of the Sheriff of Talbot County, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Bennett Bracco having satisfied the judges of the said county court, that he has resided, two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for the delivering up his property.

It is ordered and adjudged that the said Bennett Bracco be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of the order, to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks three months before the said third Monday of November next, and also by causing a copy of said order to be set up at the Court House door, three months before the said third Monday, to appear before the Judges of the said County court, on the said day to show cause if any they have, why the said Bennett Bracco, should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed.

Test  
JACOB LOUCKERMAN, Clerk.

July 4

#### S. K. LYON, M. D. DENTIST.

Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers. Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.

Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

June 27

#### COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planer's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, painting and carriage building. They respectfully request those who are desirous to come forward, and settle themselves in the business, to be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 24 1f

#### RAGS WANTED.

The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags. They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.

W. R. LUCAS & Wright,  
No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert.

Balt. May 9, 1835. 3m

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING GOODS, which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of

English & French Ginghams, Fancy Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and French Gauze and other Handkerchiefs.

may 2

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, April 19 (W)

#### TALBOT COUNTY, to wit: May Term 1835.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Wm. James of Talbot County stating that he is pressed for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said William James having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William James to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said William James should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand the sixteenth day of June 1835.

E. N. HANDLETON.

#### W. HUGHLETT, Near Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

**OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT OF VALUABLE LAND.**

LIVING and being in Dorchester county, within about 3 miles of New Market, & the same distance from Choptank river, containing about

Six Hundred Acres,

upon which are two tenements. One of the tenements has of cleared land about three hundred thousand coals hills divided into three fields, and the other about sixty thousand, with Dwelling Houses, &c. &c.; the residue covered with wood.

Valuable Timber.

I am desirous to sell at a fair and reasonable price, either for cash or upon a credit, to a responsible purchaser. Also,

A Tract of Land of about 300 ACRES,

upon Great Choptank river, in Caroline county, adjoining the estate of the late Captain William Richardson, Garretson Reese and others. The greater part of this land is believed to be covered with valuable Pine and

OAK TIMBER.

There is a small tenement, but the cleared land is considerably worn. It is believed that the timber and wood, at a reasonable value, will pay all expenses, and pay the price demanded for the land. My inability to attend to the management and improvement induces me to be desirous to sell for a reasonable price. This land is upon the river, a fine shore, where the wood and timber can be taken off, and a fine fishery may be made.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make early application.

If the above lands are not sold, they may be rented to improving tenants on long leases.

Galloway, June 27, 1835 4w

#### LUMBER YARD.

The Subscribers are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON, in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Planed, Scantling, Shingles, &c., that may be wanted & from which they expect to be able to furnish anyone who may be desirous to purchase, with as good lumber and prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale their Yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4, 6 4 and 8 4 WHITE PINE PLANK, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday who will attend to the business.

William H. Groome.  
William Loveday.

Easton, June 27 4w 1w

#### CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK Late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern, will, within the present month (May) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds. He will also keep on hand, (which they can be had) the seed of the Gamma Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seeds, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Worm Mulberry, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

may 32

#### SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best material for cradling Sythes and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan.

The public's obedient servant,  
JNO. D. FIRBANKS.

June 6 1f

#### WHEAT CRADLES.

of either spring or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,  
JNO. D. FIRBANKS.

June 6 1f

#### House, Sign, Ornamental and FANCY PAINTING.

The subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, leave to inform the public that all orders left at their shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed. Old Chairs handsomely repainted, Stands, Emmentations of wood, &c. &c. Also Old Fellows Aprons &c. &c. neatly executed. Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS, JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S. E. S. Hopkins continues to paint Portraits and Miniatures at the Shop Back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store. Likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

June 6 3w (W)

#### WANTED TO HIRE

Immediately for the present year, two negro women, only to act as a Cook, the other as a Washer and Ironer. Good wages will be given and paid quarterly—enquire of

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

Easton, June 27

#### FOR SALE.

A negro woman about 27 or 30 years of age who is an excellent house servant and is sold for no fault. For further particulars enquire of the owner.

June 6

#### PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

June 6

#### TRUSTEE'S SALE

**Valuable Real Estate on Pratt Street, Baltimore & on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.**

By authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale, on the premises on Thursday the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground & premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot. This lot is a parallelogram fronting twenty five feet on the south side of Pratt street and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide. The improvements upon it consist of a three story Brick House with a two story back building attached thereto the front is divided into two stores, & now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair maker & Mr. B. Smith Doory Maker. I understand this property fronts its location, is very valuable and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. This title is in fee simple clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq., South Charles St., near Pratt at public sale on the premises on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., that beautiful property situated on Great Choptank river Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Uilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about,

360 ACRES

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consists of a large frame mansion House, with kitchen, smoke house, wash house, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently re-built upon which there is a very ample granary for the receipt of the produce of the country with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant. As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed perhaps by any country place on the E. Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a bay vessel constantly employed in running to Market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring & Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and of other great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or for information, may enquire of Gen. William Potter; of Carlisle, or of Robert T. Keene, Esq., on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one third each year, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A STEWART, Cambridge, June 20 3w Trustee.

#### Valuable Real Estate on Pratt Street, Baltimore & on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

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JAMES A STEWART, Cambridge, June 20 3w Trustee.

#### LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the highest bidder, on a beautiful tract of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank river, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned by Cyrus Newlin (now by Col. Hightlett) This valuable estate, which contains about 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of water in every direction of easy access to the highest quality—and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c.

THEODORE DENNY, agent, of Susanna Parvin.

June 20

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THEODORE DENNY, agent, of Susanna Parvin.

June 20

#### New Wholesale and Retail HAT STORE.

168, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, Between Charles and St. Paul's Streets.

The subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by Bremont & Co. Hat Manufacturers, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now, and is receiving, on hand, a good assortment of HATS, of various fashions and qualities, and such as he can, with confidence recommend to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom. He respectfully invites Merchants and others, visiting the city, to call and see his Stock before purchasing elsewhere; and as he will employ none but experienced and faithful workmen, and will endeavor to sell no Hats, which he cannot believe, will give entire satisfaction; he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS S. CORRAN.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 6th

#### FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a small farm pleasantly situated on a branch of the Choptank river from which is derived an abundant supply of the best fish and oyster to be found in the State, the soil is fertile and in a high state of cultivation, the neighborhood agreeable and thoroughly healthful, such an opportunity for securing an eligible situation on the water rarely occurs and those disposed to purchase would do well to make an early application.

SAMUEL T. WATTS.

June 13 (W) 3q

#### FOR SALE.

In consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprived me of paying that attention to my farm, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing at private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Traipse, and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 454 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is very improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within 300 yards of the dwelling.

The tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together; the TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.

Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Admission may 9

The Editor of the Caroline Advocate, will please copy the above, and charge Easton Gazette office.

#### LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock,



## POETRY.

### BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

From the Rebel—By E. L. Bulwer.

Oh! in our sterner manhood, when no ray  
Of earlier sunshine glimmers on our way,  
When girt with sins and sorrows, and the toll  
Of cares which bear the bosom that they soil;  
Oh! if there be in Retrospection's chain  
One link that knits us with young dreams a  
gain,  
One thought so sweet we scarcely date to  
muse  
On all the hoarded raptures it reviews,  
Which seems each instant in its backward  
range  
The heart to soften, and its ties to change;  
And every spring untouch'd for years to move  
It is the memory of a mother's love.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

### Wilson & Taylor

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of

## SPRING GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of the friends and the public generally.  
April 25

### Notice.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favour him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

Elijah McDowell,

March 28

## THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

## RETREAT

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house formerly occupied by Henry Giff in the town of Easton where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best the market will afford—his bar furnished with the choicest liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

### CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants, and he, judicious for the whole, Wild Fowls, &c. &c. &c.  
The public's obedient servant,  
C. B.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of

## HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the lowest cash prices.  
ENNALLS ROSZELL.  
Easton, Jan. 17

### Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time, may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

Jan. 31

### TO RENT

For the ensuing Year.

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Haze," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Mortgage," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, May 30

### Day Labourers Wanted.

Sober, attentive, and industrious day Labourers will be wanted at the New Church about to be erected at Miles River Ferry—wages paid weekly in cash. They who wish to be employed there will make immediate application to

R. H. Goldsborough,

one of the Description Committee

March 29

## Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Benny, stating that he is pressed for debt which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Benny, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Benny be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Benny to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why said William Benny should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 9th day of June 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

June 13th.

We are requested to say that the above named petitioner is not William Benny of Jonathan.

## Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Alexander B. Joiner, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Alexander B. Joiner having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Alexander B. Joiner be discharged from his debts, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Alexander B. Joiner to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Alexander B. Joiner should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 18th day of June, 1835.

may 20 LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

## TALBOT COUNTY, to wit

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Joseph Floyd stating that he is under execution for debts, that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Joseph Floyd having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph Floyd be discharged from his debts, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Floyd to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Floyd should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 12th day of May, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

## Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall, stating that he is pressed for debt which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Marshall, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Marshall be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 12th day of May 1835.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

## THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties. The rearing of Silk Worms. The production of Cocoon and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory for sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

THE Silk Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at Five Cents a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. CONNOR, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

## PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

## SOLOMON BARRETT

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into the water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Bakers landin where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, May 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scollup, clam, and scollup, and uppermost principally of scollup. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and saluaty advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

may 20

## JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS

MAKER

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

## BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. B. Bateman & Co and immediately fronting the E. Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

P. S. He feels called on to pay to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and he is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

## T. H. DAWSON & SON,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE ARTICLES, their line, consisting of,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS

OF EVERY KIND NOW IN USE.

PERFUMERY, in great variety.

CONFECTORY of various kinds.

BRUSHES of nearly all sorts.

Also, White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ocre, Venetian Red, Verdigris, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oil, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Physician's prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 4w

## Notice.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to CHARLES KIRBY, sometime past, as I intend to resist the payment of said note in consequence of the property which I purchased of said Kirby, being under execution, prior to my purchase of said Kirby.

THOS. WELLS, Bay Side, Talbot county.

## Wheat Machine.

The subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It is the most constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 9 5t

## FOR SALE.

A negro woman about 37 or 38 years of age who was excellent house servant and is well fitted for any kind of service. For further particulars apply to the office.

June 6

## To the Farmers and Gardeners.

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

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N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 9 5t

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

## THE STEAM BOAT

GOV WOLCOTT

CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1835.

WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM OWEN—Agent.

March 7

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 14

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER EMILY JANE

ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on o'clock following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and the line to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar, and freight five cents for each meal. All freight tendered for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedt. servt.

J. E. LEONARD.

Feb. 14.

## \$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before of Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manner"

which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown culture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1835

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five  
cents for every subsequent insertion.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

Wilson & Taylor

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore and have opened their usual supply  
of

## SPRING GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of the  
friends and the public generally.

To the Printers of the U. States

J. PITTALL  
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND EN-  
GRAVER.

No. 31, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.  
Respectfully announces to the Printers of  
the United States, that he has commenced  
the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from  
four to thirty four lines Pica, or upwards  
made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and  
most splendid patterns, for Heads of News-  
papers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Gros  
Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the  
best assortment, well seasoned and prepared  
by machinery, invented for the purpose  
which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as  
possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude  
Heads for Newspapers, Facsimiles, Ornament  
al and plain Rules, &c. &c. with the  
greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cut ornaments, &c. engraving  
over, and made equal to new for half their  
original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months  
credit on the most approved security. Or  
orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in country who will  
give the above advertisement a few insertions,  
and forward a paper containing the same to  
the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any  
of the above mentioned materials.

May 9

## New Wholesale and Retail

## HAT STORE.

168, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.  
Between Charles and St. Paul's Streets.  
The subscriber having taken the store lately  
occupied by Brumfield & Co. Hat Manu-  
facturers, wishes to inform his friends and the  
public, that he has now, and intends keeping  
on hand, a good assortment of HATS, of vari-  
ous fashions and qualities, and such as he can  
with confidence recommend to those who may  
be disposed to favor him with their custom.

He respectfully invites Merchants and others  
visiting the city, to call and see his Stock be-  
fore purchasing elsewhere; and as he will em-  
ploy none but experienced and faithful work-  
men, and will endeavor to sell no Hats, which  
he cannot believe, will give entire satisfaction,  
he hopes to merit and receive a share of public  
patronage.

FRANCIS S. CORKRAN.  
Baltimore, 6th mo. 6th

## Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed  
by Talbot county Court, to value and divide  
the late estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Tal-  
bot county deceased, by virtue of an order of  
said Court, will offer at public sale on TUES-  
DAY the 21st of July, at the Court House  
door in the town of Easton, the following

property, to wit: The Dwelling  
House and Plantation of the late  
Samuel Yarnall, situate within one  
mile of the town of Easton, directly  
on the road leading to Centerville.

This Farm, by a survey caused to be made by  
the undersigned, contains the quantity of  
147 1/4 acres of Land. The dwelling is a  
large and commodious brick house. This  
place from its vicinity to Easton and its pleas-  
ant situation, offers many inducements as a  
residence. The place will be shown to any  
desirous of viewing it by Ennals Roszell,  
Esq. now residing upon it. At the same time  
will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hook  
Town," containing 3 3/4 acres of Land—Al-  
so, a Lot of ground with the improvements  
thereon, situate on the west side of Washing-  
ton street, adjoining the residence of the late  
Thos. Perrin Smith.

This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it and a front of 55 feet  
and runs back to West street. Also a town  
Lot situate on the south side of South street,  
numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30,—  
also, another Lot near the above, numbered as  
Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last nam-  
ed Lots are without any improvements as a  
residence. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Ban-  
ning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon  
on belonging to said Jerry. The above prop-  
erty will be sold separately and distinct. The  
terms of sale are one third of the purchase  
money on the day of sale, the balance in two  
equal installments of six and twelve months, se-  
cured by bond and sureties to be approved by  
the Commissioners, bearing interest from the  
day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole  
purchase money a good and sufficient bill  
clear of all incumbrances will be given. Sale  
to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance  
given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,  
JOHN EDMONDSON,  
JOHN STEVENS,  
JOHN M. G. EMORY,  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

Commissioners.

June 27

## WINES OF PALESTINE.

The following extract from an article  
in a late number of Silliman's Journal  
on a subject on which there has lately  
been not a little discussion will be read  
with interest:

In the discussions which have recently  
taken place concerning the chemical  
nature and effects of wines, some op-  
inions have been advanced, concern-  
ing wines of Palestine, which deserve  
a little consideration. It has been sup-  
posed, that the wine spoken of in vari-  
ous parts of sacred history, was far less  
spirituous than that of modern times; &  
some have even gone so far as to assert,  
that all modern wines are brandied, and  
that to this circumstance is to be ascribed  
the large proportion of alcohol, which  
they are found to contain. Upon con-  
sulting the original papers of Mr. Brande  
however, it will be found that that acute  
chemist was not ignorant of the fact  
that many wines are artificially brandied,  
and as the very object of his researches  
was to prove the existence of ready  
formed alcohol in natural wines, he  
would, of course, be careful to se-  
lect those which were free from ad-  
mixture. Indeed, he expressly states,  
that he used this necessary precaution;  
and moreover Gay Lussac, though in the  
very country where many of the wines  
analyzed by Mr. Brande were produced,  
confirms and quotes his results, without  
expressing the least doubt of their ac-  
curacy from this cause. It is therefore  
probable that in most of the wines which  
were examined by Mr. Brande and by  
myself the whole amount of alcohol was  
due to the fermentation of the must.  
The differences in this amount depend-  
ing upon the kind of grape and upon the  
influence of climate, soil and culture—  
These facts being assumed, we shall  
have some guide in our subsequent in-  
quiries.

The wines of Palestine, are generally  
represented by modern travellers, as be-  
ing of excellent quality. "The sweet  
wines are particularly esteemed in the  
East, because they are greatly to the  
taste, very exhilarating, and will keep  
some of them for a long time. They  
were, therefore preferred by those ad-  
dicted to drinking, and commonly se-  
lected for the tables of Kings—(Paxton's  
Illustrations.) The prophet Joel, accord-  
ing to the figure of mountains dropping  
down new, or more correctly, sweet  
wine—(iii. 18.) Their inebriating qual-  
ity, is alluded to by the prophet Isaiah;  
"I will feed them that oppress thee, with  
their own flesh; and they shall be drunk  
on their own blood as with sweet  
wine."—(xlix. 26.) And the privation  
of this enjoyment, is placed by the pro-  
phet Micah, among the judgments, which  
the Almighty threatened to bring upon  
his ancient people for their iniquity—  
"Thou shalt tread the vintage of sweet  
wine, but shalt not drink wine."—(vi. 15)

Thus the testimony of travellers, con-  
cerning the spirituous nature of the  
wines of Palestine, accords with that of  
the sacred writers. The ancient wines  
are said to have been mixed with water,  
for common use, but it is evident that this  
practice did not prevail among the Jews  
for Isaiah, in mentioning a mixture of wine  
and water, evidently meant to express  
by the phrase, the degenerate state of his  
nation. "Thy silver is become dross, thy  
wine mixed with water—(i. 22.) It is  
observed by Thevenot; that the people  
of the Levant, never mingle water with  
their wine at meals, but drink by itself,  
what water they think proper, for abating  
its strength. While the Greeks and Ro-  
mans, by mixed wine understood wine  
united and luted with water, the  
Hebrews, on the contrary, meant by it,  
wine made stronger and more inebriat-  
ing, by the addition of powerful ingredi-  
ents, as honey, spices, &c. or wine in-  
spissated by boiling it down to two thirds  
or one half of the quantity, myrrh, opia-  
tes, and other strong drugs being added.  
—(Paxton's Illustrations.) And severe  
denunciations against the use of this  
drink, are contained in various parts of  
the sacred scriptures.

Moreover, the grapes of Palestine  
were remarkable for their size and rich-  
ness. The account given by Moses, of  
the bunch of grapes brought by the spies  
to the Israelitish camp, (Numbers, xiii.  
24,) is confirmed by the statements of  
several travellers. Doubdam assures us  
that in the valley of Eschol were bunches  
of grapes, of ten or twelve pounds.

Foster tells us, that he was informed by  
a religious, who had lived many years in  
Palestine, that there were bunches of  
grapes in the valley of Hebron so large  
that two men could scarcely carry one.

(Calmel's Dictionary.) Indeed, travel-  
lers generally concur in their high com-  
mendation of the grapes of that country.

To these facts I will only add, that the  
wines of Palestine were generally kept in  
bottles made of leather or goat-skins,  
firmly sewed or pitched together. In  
these, the process of fermentation took  
place, and the wine acquired its proper  
degree of strength.

## PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on  
the most reasonable terms.

## A RENCONTRE.

A few years since, the officers of our  
frigate, then lying in Mahon, were invit-  
ed to join in the funeral ceremonies of  
paying the last tribute of respect to one  
of their departed messmates. At the ap-  
pointed hour we assembled on board  
the Dutch ship, and shortly after took our  
station in a line of some ten or twelve  
boats pulling minute strokes, with colors  
half mast. Landing at fort St. Philip, the  
procession in the following order, our  
band in the van, playing a funeral dirge,  
the Dutch Marines, then the coffin, borne  
by eight men, a division of sixty sailors  
followed by the Dutch & American offi-  
cers and a number of citizens. In this  
order we commenced our march up to  
the burying ground, with slow and  
martial tread. It was certainly an im-  
posing scene, and one well calculated to  
call forth sober and solemn feelings, and  
reflections of a melancholy cast. When  
about midway in our passage, a scene  
took place which the pen, or pencil, or the  
tongue is inadequate to describe, chang-  
ing our gravity to mirth, and upsetting  
all our gloomy meditations. We came  
to a sudden halt, the music ceased, and  
was seen retreating to the rear, the Dutch  
marines, from the "reverse arms,"  
brought their pieces to a "charge," with  
bayonets fixed, the swords leaped from  
their scabbards and glistened to the sun,  
and with the clattering of instruments,  
the clash of arms, and the "war shout"  
of our party, we received the enemy—  
He came down upon us, under a cover  
of a cloud of dust, breaking through  
the troops, capsizing the coffin, trampling  
some under foot, tossing others in the air  
and dispersing the rest of the party; and  
in his furious charge, turned round, and  
with a look of inexpressible amaze-  
ment; reared aloft his noble head, and  
died covered with wounds.

The mysterious enemy proved to be  
as noble a looking bull as ever nature  
gave liberty to roam the prairies. He  
was large, powerfully built, and of a  
perfect symmetry, with a coat of black-  
matted curly hair about his short curved  
neck and tremendous shoulders, his body  
smooth and of a glossy black—his  
horns were stout, short, and well pointed.  
He was grazing quietly in a field, when  
his attention was attracted by the music,  
but the sight of the scarlet uniform of  
the band soon roused his passion, and  
he commenced pawing the earth, thrash-  
ing with his horns, and uttering a  
hoarse, low, and increasing roar, when  
he would make one or two fearful bounds,  
plough up the earth with his horns, and  
throw himself into a thousand attitudes,  
at last, as the procession neared him, his  
rage became unmanageable, and clearing  
the wall with a graceful leap, he came  
bounding along the road with his head  
down, his nostrils distended, his eyes glar-  
ing fire, the foam flying from his mouth,  
bellowing most furiously, and with his  
tail well "peaked up," dashed through  
our ranks with all the force and gallant  
bearing of Murat's cavalry, and one  
might say with equal effect—"I never  
witnessed a more ludicrous scene, or  
heard such a burst of laughter as came  
from our ranks!"—Old how I wished for  
Hogarth to have sketched that immita-  
ble scene! The subject, "a Quixotic  
bull routing a military funeral!" It  
took some time to get order again, I  
mean in regard to position, for our ris-  
bles were too highly charged not to re-  
nder an occasional blow off absolutely  
necessary, the weight of gravity was  
too light to keep the valve closed, and  
when it did start up, there was a bursting  
forth that convulsed the whole party,  
how the ceremony was performed, I do  
not know. I only remember the full ves-  
we gave to our feelings on reaching the  
ship.—Monthly Magazine.

## A GENUINE GHOST STORY.

The following is from the Journal of  
the Heart, by the late Mrs. Damer, edit-  
ed by Lady Charlotte Bury; it is given  
as genuine:

A Mr. Cox, (commonly called Jumper  
Cox,) being at Lady Rother's near Ox-  
ford, was desired by her to pronounce a  
few Latin sentences by way of persua-  
ding her servants, who supposed the  
house to be haunted, that he was a coun-  
sellor, and had banished the ghost to the  
Red Sea. "You must excuse me," said  
he, "for in truth, I am not myself con-  
vinced of the absurdity of such persua-  
sions; and my reason is because I once  
fancied that I saw my mother-in-law  
come to my bed side and undraw the  
curtains, she then told me that my wife  
would die before the end of the year."

"As for myself," she added, "you will never  
see me again, for I was buried  
last night: I was not dead—but all is  
over with me now!"

The next morning I hastened to Wal-  
lingford, where my mother-in-law resi-  
ded; I found that she had been seized  
with a contagious fever, had died, and  
had been buried immediately; exactly on  
the night and at the hour the ghost had  
the coffin opened; the clergyman represent-  
ing that it could be of no use and might  
create great discontent among the popu-  
lace, I desisted. But what surprised me  
much was that, though I mentioned the  
circumstances to no one but the Clergy-  
man, whose interest it was to conceal it,  
several weeks afterwards a young lady  
in a distant part of the country said to

me, Mr. Cox, I had  
the same dream last night. I thought  
my mother-in-law came to my bed-  
side and told me that she had been bur-  
ied last night at Wallingford!"

## A CANCER.

Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, ad-  
vised that a cancer upon his nose,  
which had been treated without success  
by the method of New Haven, and the a-  
dvice of the surgeons of the western country,  
had been cured in the following manner:  
He recommended to use a strong  
paste made of the ashes of red oak bark  
boiled in water to the consistence of molas-  
ses, and spread the cancer with it, and in  
about an hour afterwards to cover it  
with a layer of tar, which must be re-  
newed every few days, and if any protu-  
berance remains in the wound apply  
molasses to them, and the plaster ap-  
plyed shall disappear, after which the  
wound will heal with common  
salve. Cancer, and the knife had been  
previously used in vain. This treatment  
effected a speedy and perfect cure.  
N. Y. Com. Adv.

## MASILLON.

The celebrated man has seldom been  
surpassed in learning or eloquence. His  
speeches are remarkable for their simpli-  
city, the elegance of the language, as  
well as for the affecting eloquence and  
originality of the sentiments; and his  
manners as a preacher were suited to the  
style of eloquence he adopted. D'Al-  
bertus of this distinguished man "Up-  
on entering the pulpit, he appeared deep-  
ly penetrated by the great truths which  
he was about to utter, with his eyes cast  
downward, yet collected air, with-  
out any violent motion, & almost without  
any gesture, but animating the whole  
with a voice of sensibility, he diffused  
over his audience that religious emotion,  
which is exterior indicated, and made  
himself be heard with that profound  
silence, which eloquence is better  
praised than by the loudest applause."

It was at Masillon, that the celebra-  
ted actor, Baron said one day, when leav-  
ing church, this man is an Orator, and  
we are his players."

In 1805, Masillon was appointed to  
preach at Versailles before the Court.  
It was the first time that he was ever  
honored by that proud Monarch Louis  
XIV. In the exordium of his discourse,  
he said, "I address, eloquence, and  
apostolic fidelity. "Sire," said he to  
the King, "if the world were here speak-  
ing to your Majesty, it would not say to  
you, 'blessed are they that mourn;' (the  
words of the text.) Blessed, would it say  
to you, the Prince who has never fought  
but to conquer, who has filled the uni-  
verse with his name; who in the course  
of a long and flourishing reign has en-  
joyed with splendor all that men admire  
the greatness of his conquests, the love  
of his people, the esteem of his enemies,  
the wisdom of his laws. But, Sire, Je-  
sus Christ speaks not as the world  
speaks."

MEASURING CORN.—The following  
rule for ascertaining the quantity of  
shelled corn, in a house of any dimen-  
sions, is by Wm. M. Murray, Esq. of  
South Carolina, and was read before  
the St. John's Colleton Agricultural  
Society, and communicated by them for  
publication in the Southern Agricultur-  
ist.

Rule. Having previously levelled the  
corn in the house, so that it will be of  
equal depth throughout, ascertain the  
length, breadth and depth of the bulk;  
multiply these dimensions together, and  
the product by 4, then cut off one  
figure from the right of this last product.  
This will give so many bushels and a  
decimal of a bushel of shelled corn.—  
If it be required to find the quantity in  
ear corn, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off  
one figure as before.

Example. In a bulk of corn in the ear,  
measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad  
and 6 feet deep, there will be 316 bush-  
els and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled  
corn, or 333 bushels and 6 tenths of ear  
corn—AS:

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 12    | 11    |
| 11    | 11    |
| 6     | 6     |
| 132   | 132   |
| 9     | 6     |
| 792   | 792   |
| 4     | 8     |
| 316.8 | 633.6 |

Mr. Murray demonstrates the correct-  
ness of his rule thus:

In a cubic or solid foot there are 1728  
cubic inches. Suppose the solid content  
of a bulk of ear corn to be 792 cubic  
feet, as in the above example, it is plain,  
if we multiply this sum by 1728, we re-  
duce it to cubic inches; divide this pro-  
duct by 2,150, (reflecting the two-fifths  
as unimportant, and we evidently have  
the number of bushels of ear-corn in the  
bulk, i. e. about 633 3/5 bushels, or about  
three bushels more than was obtained  
by the operation of the rule. But com-  
pare 1728 and 2150 to constitute togeth-  
er a vulgar fraction thus, 1728-2150—in  
order to arrive at the true number of  
bushels we have multiplied by the nu-  
merator 1728 and divided by the denom-  
inator 2150. Now the vulgar fraction

8-11 is a very near approximation to the  
fraction 1728-2150; therefore, to multi-  
ply by 8 and divide by 10 would pro-  
duce very nearly the same result this we  
have in effect done by multiplying by  
the decimal 8, the decimal 4 is used when  
the object is to find the quantity in shell-  
ed corn, because that decimal is the half  
of the decimal 8, & it requires two bush-  
els of ear corn to make one of shelled  
corn. In using those rules a half bushel  
should be added for every hundred, that  
amount of error resulting from the sub-  
stitution of the decimals.

## THE WHEAT AND ROOT CROPS.

We believe it is no longer a question,  
that the wheat crop, will prove a short one  
and that from present appearances, in  
many districts heretofore distinguished for  
superiority in quality, and greatness  
of yield, not much more than the seed  
can be expected to be returned, and that  
in others, all seem to think as if by  
common consent, that if half a crop  
should be realized, it will be a source of  
profound thankfulness.

With such prospects ahead, we feel it  
our duty once more to remind our agri-  
cultural friends that it is now time they  
were turning their thoughts upon the  
subject of root crops, generally.

Potatoes, Carrots, Parsnips, Mangel Wurtzel  
and Beets, require immediate attention.  
A few acres of these, placed in ground  
well manured and prepared, and well at-  
tended to, will secure comfort and plenty  
for both man and beast; during a long  
winter, and backward spring. And as  
the period for turnips is coming on a-  
pace, the judicious farmer will, of course  
look around him, take time by the fore-  
lock, and put the ground he has allotted  
for that prolific root, into a proper state  
to receive and nurture it. Nor should it  
be forgotten, that now is the time to set  
out cabbage plants. An acre with a plant  
on every 2 feet six inches, by 3 feet,  
would grow 5000 cabbages, which would  
require but 3 hoeings from the time of  
planting, until they would be fit to be  
put away for winter. These at two  
cents a piece, would bring in the gross,  
\$117.16 cts, if sold; and if fed out to the  
milk cows, through the winter, would  
greatly tend to increase the profits of the  
dairy, the comforts of the house, and the  
luxuries of the table. It is impossible to  
keep the cows to their milk upon dry  
food; and every farmer should, therefore,  
and endeavor to give them what they  
are cut off from the green vegetation of  
the clover fields and pastures. If the  
milk should be injuriously affected by  
any, or either of the vegetables named, a  
small piece of saltpetre thrown into the  
pan, when the milk is freshly strained,  
will correct the flavour.

Farmer & Gardner.

Green Vegetable Manure.—The value  
of green vegetables as manure was  
strikingly proved by me in the spring of  
1833. I had a trench opened of suffi-  
cient length to receive six sets of pota-  
toes, under three of these set, I placed  
green cabbage leaves, but the other three  
had nothing but the soil. When the crop  
was dug up, the plants over the cabbage  
yielded about double the produce of the  
other.—J. D. Parks, Darford Nursery,  
January 1835.

## EMIGRATION TO ILLINOIS.

The following vivid description of the  
unparalleled emigration to Illinois, is  
taken from the 24 number of the Chicago  
American, of 13th inst. published in the  
village of Chicago, by Thomas O. Davis,  
recently of this city. Indeed the "Chi-  
cago American" is itself a striking evi-  
dence of the rapid growth, and increas-  
ing importance of that country, as it is  
but a few months since its enterprising  
proprietor was an apprentice, and more  
recently a journeyman in this city; in  
both of which stations he did himself  
credit, as we are confident he will in his  
present capacity, as proprietor, publish-  
er and editor of a journal in this minia-  
ture city of the "far West."

[N. Y. American.]

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."—  
The tide of emigration which is flowing  
in this season far exceeds that of any  
former period. The floodgates of enter-  
prise seem to be let loose upon us, and  
multitudes are crowding on to this young  
land, as if the pestilence were behind,  
eager to find a better home, where they  
can build their hopes and enjoy the  
plenty which our fat fields yields to the  
hand of industry. In addition to the ac-  
tual emigrants that are now pressing into  
this region, the approaching land sale is  
bringing into our town a crowd of  
strangers, and capitalists ready to avail  
themselves of the benefits of the rapid rise  
in value of the real estate of the country.  
The actual population of Chicago, we  
cannot estimate with any degree of ac-  
curacy, but it is now supposed to be be-  
tween 2500 and 3000. Strangers, to the  
amount of some hundreds more, fill our  
public houses and streets, our wharves  
are covered with men, women & children,  
just landed from the vessels, and even  
some store houses have been thrown open  
to receive the unsheltered emigrants,  
who had also remained under the open  
sky upon the wharves. Some build  
tents upon the spot where they are land-  
ed from the boat, in the middle of our  
streets, then raise them and move on—

The cry is "Westward Ho!" and they  
press on still deeper in the interminable  
prairies; history seems to be filling up  
the prophecy of the Bishop of Cloyne;  
the "Star of Empire" is taking its way  
westward, and in its last ascendant shall  
shine upon the noblest kingdom. The  
emigration to Illinois this season, is  
chiefly crowding into the northern part  
of the State. Cook county, which two  
years ago exhibited a few scattered dwell-  
ings, along the groves or the streams is  
now rife with thriving settlements; and  
some smart villages have arisen too, as  
by enchantments.—The solitary inhabi-  
tant of a grove, has seen a community  
suddenly gather around him.—Schools  
are actually in successful operation,  
where a year since was but a solitary  
emigrant. But we have land enough yet  
which offers itself to the moulding hand  
of the emigrants—yet untouched, and  
invites the hand of cultivation.

La Salle, and other neighbouring coun-  
ties at the north, are receiving a similar  
influx of emigration, though perhaps  
less abundantly than Cook. We are in-  
formed that they are rapidly settling in  
the Rock River country—a beautiful,  
fertile, and healthy region, and that hun-  
dreds have within the last few months,  
occupied the region before inhabited by  
a dozen or more. We rejoice in the fair  
prospect and rapid growth of our State.  
Our fat fields will soon be reduced to  
culture and we trust, too, that our rivers  
will be deepened and brought into com-  
munication with each other and with the  
great commercial marts of the nation;  
by artificial channels or roads; and thus  
our produce be made valuable by the con-  
venience and facilities of good markets.

Let emigrants come—we have an im-  
mense domain for them. More than  
twenty millions of acres of land in Illinois  
are spread out before them. Richer  
fields were never bared to the sun.

We welcome them to our young home  
of enterprise and prosperity. We wel-  
come them to partake with us the plea-  
sure as well as the hardships of a new  
country, and to enjoy with us the fond  
hopes in prospect.

Mourning.—In England and the U-  
nited States, mourning is carried to ex-  
cess. A traveller, from the European  
continent, is surprised at seeing so many  
people dressed in black in both these

countries. He is told that in England  
mourning is carried to such an extent  
that a man in mourning half a year ago  
for whom was that—"we were then in  
mourning for—Mary, my dear," turning  
to her sister, "for whom were we in  
mourning, then?" You may easily ima-  
gine that the effect of this *maison* upon  
the whole circle was the opposite to the  
lugubrious.

A proper regard for our departed  
friends, shown by external signs is un-  
doubtedly, becoming for a civilized man,  
and agrees with our feelings. But if  
mourning is carried to such an extent as  
England and the United States, it has no  
more meaning than the going into mourn-  
ing of a court, ordered by high a cham-  
berlain for some prince or princess of a  
distant dynasty, to which the mourners  
are not further related than by the use  
of the word cousin between the ruling heads.  
Besides it causes a state of things which  
may seriously interfere with the whole  
life of an individual.

A female is born to be married, mar-  
riage requires previous acquaintance and  
as things now stand, acquaintance, can-  
not generally take place without social  
intercourse; mourning, however, throws  
a young lady out of society. I have  
known families in which young ladies  
continued to wear mourning for some  
very distant cousins, from their seven-  
teenth year to their twenty first; a very  
serious affair in a country where ladies  
cease much earlier to be considered as  
floating on the full tide of marriageable-  
ness than in other parts of the world.—  
Some avoid this inconvenience by going to  
balls in semi-mourning, which never fails  
to make a very unpleasant impression.  
There is a mockery in such a contrast,  
which shows too plainly—I mourn but  
I grieve not—I think the Germans and  
French are more rational in regard to  
the wearing of mourning.—Lieber.

Pleasant to Emigrants.—The follow-  
ing is from the Cincinnati Mirror. It is  
part of the field notes of the Surveyor  
has returned to the office of the Surveyor  
General. The officer is describing a  
township of land in the Indiana State.

"The greater part of what lies north-  
west of the river, though it was  
hard frozen when we were there,  
is just a lake of stagnant water, most  
of it apparently deep. And that part  
of it called river, (for truly speaking it is all  
river), is filled with grey ash, birch, map-  
le, willow, black alder, and rose-briar  
bushes, as thick as a hair on a dog's  
back, and as well matted together as the  
wool on a negro's head. The larger tim-  
ber is more than half of it dead or dy-  
ing, and falling on the awful mass of  
vegetation below, and under, through,  
and all about the whole, is water from  
one to two feet deep, sending up the most  
abominable stench, and the whole is sup-  
plied with a goodly number of the most



excreable water animals imaginable. The very thought of it makes my blood run chill!

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, at New York London papers to the evening of May 30 were received.

They bring the important intelligence that Spain has made a formal call for the armed intervention of France, against the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty. It appears to this effect may be found below. The desire to have occasioned a good deal of agitation both in French and English money markets, and the apprehension, doubtless, of the ulterior consequences which may very possibly result from it.

A riot had taken place at Wolverhampton, Eng. The military fired upon the mob, and several persons were wounded.

London, May 30.—The speech of Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, with respect to the meaning and obligation of the oath taken by Roman Catholic Members, tends, in the fullest manner, to justify even the worst prediction of the most uncompromising opponents of Catholic Emancipation.

London City, Friday evening, May 29. Since the year 1825—26 we have not had occasion to resort to events so important to the Stock Exchange as on this day. The settling of the foreign account has decidedly passed over much more favorably than could possibly have been anticipated from the unparalleled circumstances that have attended upon the late transactions in that house. The banking interests have generally behaved extremely well towards their customers, and the conduct of most of the members of the Stock Exchange has certainly fully demonstrated that the majority of that body are not only honorable, but honest men.

Money has been very scarce, and rumours of all sorts have been put into circulation. The pressure for money, that prevailed at one period, caused the premium upon Exchequer Bills to fall to par, they were afterwards done at five per cent, and closed at 14 1/2 per cent. On India Bonds the premium fell also to par, and closed at three per cent. Money bargains in Consols were done at 98 1/4, and closed at 98 3/4; for the opening they were done at 98 3/4, and closed at 91. The Three and a half per Cent. Reduced Annuities closed at 97 1/2 and the new Three and a half per cent, at 99. Bank Stock fell to 212 money, and India is 253. In the Foreign Exchanges there is no material alteration.

It was generally understood that the French Government had resolved upon sending troops to the number of 40,000, into Spain immediately. We believe this intervention will occur, and this circumstance had much influence with the holders of Spanish Bonds—indeed, in addition to the good conduct of the members of the house, it had much effect in increasing confidence. It is also well worthy of remark that, upon such a day of trouble, the agent of the Portuguese Government should be enabled to cancel Portuguese Bonds to the amount of 135,000, making altogether a cancellation of 150,000 during the past week of 150,000.

Accounts have been very limited to-day. Spanish Bonds for money are quoted at 50 and 46, for the time at 50; Scrip at six to five discount, and Deferred Bonds at 19 1/2.

New York Papers to the 9th may have been received to-day. The prices of Funds to day are more steady. Consols being 91 1/4, buyers for Account; Spanish Stock, 50; the Scrip, 5 discount; Portuguese Regency Bonds, 91 1/2 to 92; and the Three per cent, 61 1/2 to 62.

It is stated here with much confidence, that the assistance demanded by Spain will be immediately granted, that French troops will occupy the frontiers now in possession of the Queen's troops; that assistance from England of warlike stores of all descriptions, and vessels of war, will proceed forthwith; and that a large body of Portuguese troops will enter Spain to cooperate with the Queen's Army.

London, May 30.—We received last night by express, the Parisian Papers of Thursday, with letters from our Correspondents in Spain.

The Journal des Debats of Thursday contains the following paragraphs: "It appears certain that Government has received from the Cabinet of Madrid a formal demand of intervention."

"The Council of Ministers assembled last night at the Tuilleries."

"This reluctant slow admission of a fact of which our readers were put in possession yesterday, argues the degree of embarrassment the subject has occasioned to the French Government, one of whose demi-official organs the Journal from which we quote unquestionably is."

"To it we have to add only the repetition of our Government, that whether the Queen Regent be assisted or not, depends upon our Government. If she be not aided, and insister and powerfully aided—that is with an army of 50,000 men at least, her expulsion from Spain is certain; because, for the future, any contest that would be carried on would be between the Republicans and the Carlists. If she be so assisted, there is hardly a doubt that it will require means and arguments which we cannot conceive to avoid a general war."

The Messenger contains an alleged letter from Madrid, dated 20th instant, and the information contained in which, whether arranged in the Spanish or the French capital, may, we are assured, be relied on. A more melancholy expose has rarely been presented of the affairs of a great nation. Next follows (taken from the Ajea of the 19th) portions of the statements of the General Cordova, already known to our readers. From the theatre of war the Paris papers contain nothing new. Bayonne letters dated 24th, state that on the 20th Zumalacarray was at Estella with 11 battalions, and conveyed to us bulletins of the affair of the 16th before Pampluna, and of two or three skirmishes in the Bascon.

The speculations of the Parisian Opposition Journalists on the question of intervention are two various to admit of our adopting them, while a still more ominous circumstance for the Queen—the ministerial Papers preserve a silence on the point. We shall not add to those surmises any deductions of our own, seeing that a few hours may remove all uncertainty.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia left St. Petersburg on the 15th instant, and have arrived at Moscow, whence His Imperial Majesty is to proceed to Odessa, and afterwards to Kalisch. On the 16th Count Nesselrode left the Russian capital for Carlsbad in the first instance, and thence to Kalisch; where (says the Augsburg Gazette) there is to be assembled a number of diplomatists. The

The King of Prussia is also to proceed thither, and to be accompanied afterwards by the Emperor of Russia to the intended camp of Silistia. "These movements (adds the Augsburg Gazette) may have important results if the war in Spain should, as is probable, take a new turn." The sales of wool at the spring fair of Warsaw were, as compared with the prices of the last one, at a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent.

There is little domestic news of interest in the Paris papers. The Court of Peers adjourned sine die at five o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Chamber was to be occupied yesterday with the proceedings instituted against the persons whose names had appeared appended to the incriminated last article of the Tythone. In the Chamber of Deputies the whole of the war supplies were on the same day voted without, however, any direct information being given whether or not Government contemplated the permanent retention of Algiers. Letters from Oron, of the eleventh instant afford abundant proof of the difficulties and the dangers still encountered by the French in their African possessions.

The ejection of a large portion of the reported members of the Chamber of Deputies still continued to be the theme of merited reprobation by the Press.

A strong rumour prevailed that Mr. Humann, was about to resign his post of Minister of the Finance and will be succeeded by M. Duchalet. M. Duvergier de Hauranne is mentioned as the successor of the latter gentleman in the Department of Commerce.

The National was on Wednesday acquitted by the Court of Assize of an alleged libel, in an article respecting the American indemnity question.

Thursday being a fete (Ascension) day in Paris, the Bourse was closed. A vast crowd of speculators assembled, nevertheless, at the Cafe Tortoni. For the business done and the reports in circulation there we refer to the annexed postscript of our Paris letter dated Thursday, May 28, quarter to 2 o'clock, p.m.

"This being a close holiday here there is no business doing on the Bourse, and the Post-office receiver closes at two o'clock."

"There is a good deal of business doing here at a considerable fall, compared with yesterday's closing prices. The nominal price of the three per cent is 79, but I have just now met a friend who wanted to sell 5,000 for money, and could not obtain a purchaser at 78. 60f."

London, May 30.—Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 20, received by express: "The following are the minutes of resolutions come to yesterday:—

"1. The urgent necessity of a foreign intervention, without which the Government is unable to put down the insurrection of anarchy. Carlists, or stop the progress of anarchy."

"2. The Council of Regency, the Ministers, the Constituted Authorities, the troops in the garrison of Madrid; the army of the North, and the people devoted to the existing Government, convinced of this necessity loudly demand the active co-operation provided for by the quadruple treaty; and consequently engage to receive the foreign auxiliaries as friends and protectors."

"3. Under present circumstances, the intervention should be immediate, and consist of fifty thousand men."

"These three points have been approved by the Ministers; and the Ambassadors of France and England have affixed their signatures to them as certifying their being correct."

"All the charges and expenses which the expedition may create. This act has no doubt been sent to the Allied Courts, in support of the applications of our Ambassadors. It is said the Ministers give up all for lost if the quadruple treaty is not immediately and entirely fulfilled. A retirement of Government to Badajos or Seville is talked of in case the Carlists make any progress in Castile."

"The Portuguese Ambassador has, it is stated, promised in the name of her most Faithful Majesty, that she will be ready to render such assistance to our Queen as the other parties of the quadruple alliance shall decide upon. Valdez quits the army of Navarre, and the Count de Espelera, or the Marquis de Las Anarillas, is named as his successor. This army is in an alarming state. All the troops are about to leave Biscay and Navarre, except the Pampaluna & St. Sebastian who will be retained, for which purpose they are being provisioned."

"Our proposition is delicate. We are looking with great anxiety for the answers of France and England. If the 50,000 French do not quickly enter Spain, it will be taken as proof that the Powers will accommodate themselves to the denomination of Don Carlos, for the refusal will be a passport for Charles V. to Madrid. The Army of the North will declare in his favor, and horrible reactions will take place without any possible return to the present system. The Queen is said to be plunged into the deepest distress."

"She would be glad to make an arrangement with Don Carlos by means of a marriage, but she dares not avow her wishes. According to letters of the 19th inst. from men has shown himself on the frontier of France, towards Camperdown, in the direction of Figueras. All is quiet. The Urban militia are performing hard duty, but their zeal does not relax."

"The Memorial des Pyrennes of Pau, of the 23d inst. has the following:—After the recent repeated success of the Spanish Carlists some decisive event was expected. No important news however, has arrived. But it seems that the insurrection is becoming organized in Castile, and some Navarrese battalions are preparing to march to the frontiers of that province, to support Merino, who, after a long repose, has reappeared upon the stage. The insurgents are now masters of all the ground that served for the theatre of war. They scour in all directions without restraint, and the Queen's troops powerless or weak are obliged to keep within certain towns, where they cannot obtain, without difficulty, the provisions and ammunition which they need."

Paris, May 27.—We this morning learn that Puerto La Ryna has been evacuated, as Villalba had been; but the Queen's troops have fallen back, not on Pampluna, but on the Ebro. Thus the Carlists will soon have no position north of the Ebro but St. Sebastian, Pampaluna, Victoria, Elizondo, and even these last positions appear to be seriously threatened."

"But a more important fact is announced to us. The Carlist General, Moreno, is stated to have crossed the Ebro to open a communication with Merino in Old Castile."

Napoli di Romania, Azara, 5.—We have learnt with the greatest sorrow that desperate affrays had taken place in several of the towns particularly Athens and Argos, between the Greek and Bavarian soldiers."

Ireland.—Lord Mulgrave is taking measures to expel the Orange officials from the Castle, & from places under Government. Sir Stuart Bruce, who has been 40 years Master of the Ceremonies & Gentlemen Usher, and who is known by the title of 'Last of the Pig-tails,' has been dismissed. Sir Wm. Gosset, and

his chief clerk, Mr. Taylor, are about to enter the same fate. Sergeant Green, Law Agent of the Crown, has made way for Mr. Brady, a Liberal; Mr. Huston succeeds Mr. Marley, an Ex-Antony General; Mr. Brady's nephew, an Assistant Law Agent, succeeds in the Insolvent Court caused by the death of Mr. Lloyd, will probably be supplied by Mr. O'Farrell, Chairman of the county of Kilkenny; who will be succeeded by Mr. Kilkenny. These changes have, of course, given great satisfaction to the Liberals. His Lordship visited the Theatre and was much enthusiastically received by nearly the whole of the audience. There was an abundance of noise and interruption however, from the Carlists, who kept up what they called the 'Conservative fire,' in order to insult the King's representative. Several of these Carlists followed very properly conveyed to the police station houses for the night."

### LOUISVILLE.

In 1810, our population was 4,042  
1830, " " 10,336  
1855, " " 18,000

The increase between 1820 and 1830, was 10,336—between 1830 and 1855, it was 8,630—being an increase of 88 per cent, in the last five years—notwithstanding the curtailment of the business of the branch Bank of the U. States since February, 1853, and the effects of the panic of 1833-4. Could it be proved, evidence be adduced of the prudent and solvent of our business men, of the advantages of Louisville, as a highly prosperous condition?

Our population has increased since nearly 400 per cent. Could it continue to increase in the same ratio for the next 15 years it would amount to 90,000. Such a result is not to be expected, however, unless we turn our attention seriously and unremittently, to such internal improvements, as may be necessary to enable us to command a large country sufficiently extensive and wealthy to cause our business to increase with our growing population. Much depends on our own action—every thing on the measures that may be adopted by our State Legislature."

Naval Force of the different Powers of the world.—As it will be interesting to know the naval strength of different nations, we have compiled with care, from various sources, the following Table, showing the number of ships of the line, frigates, and smaller vessels, in the naval service of the various powers of the civilized world.

| COUNTRIES.                | Ships of the Line | Frigates | Ships, Drigs, &c. | Steam Vessels | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| Great Britain             | 165               | 217      | 234               | 40            | 746   |
| France                    | 39                | 51       | 113               | 10            | 333   |
| Russia                    | 32                | 25       | 107               | 4             | 168   |
| Ottoman Empire            | 18                | 24       | 90                | 1             | 132   |
| Holland                   | 12                | 33       | 47                | 2             | 103   |
| Sweden & Norway           | 10                | 13       | 23                | 2             | 28    |
| Spain                     | 1                 | 3        | 8                 | 1             | 13    |
| Austria                   | 4                 | 7        | 14                | 1             | 26    |
| Sardinia and Two Sicilies | 4                 | 8        | 15                | 1             | 29    |
| Greece                    | 1                 | 2        | 3                 | 1             | 7     |
| Papadom                   | 1                 | 2        | 3                 | 1             | 7     |
| Duke of Tuscany           | 1                 | 1        | 1                 | 1             | 4     |
| Prussia                   | 1                 | 1        | 1                 | 1             | 4     |
| United States             | 7                 | 10       | 24                | 41            | 82    |

It is necessary to remark, that notwithstanding this list of formidable navies, the number of ships armed, or in a condition for active service, forms but a very small proportion to the sum total on the marine roll. Sweden, for instance, although possessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service any but a few insignificant flotillas, merely to exercise her naval officers in nautical tactics. The total number of British ships of all sizes in commission, for instance, in January, 1855 amounted to 182 France has seldom more than forty ships in commission, manned by 13,000 men, while Russia has always a larger proportion in actual service."

The number of vessels building, we have not stated. Thus, England has 63 of different sizes, besides 13 steamboats on the stocks; France, 14—and the United States has five ships of the line and seven frigates building in her dock yards. Of the forty one stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war nearly four hundred ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British navy as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present navy of that country, as well as of France, is almost new.—New York Commercial.

### From the Norfolk Herald.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—The public feeling in this neighbourhood has been greatly shocked and pained at an occurrence which took place in Chalk-luck, near Nansom river, last Tuesday afternoon:—As the details have reached us in a variety of shapes we shall merely state the leading facts in which all accounts concur. A feud has existed for some time between two young gentlemen of Isle-of-Wight, namely, Mr. Wm. H. A. P. Cowper, and Mr. Samuel Whitefield, jun.; the parties happened to meet accidentally at the time and place above stated, when Mr. Cowper drew a pistol and fired it at Mr. Whitefield, the ball form which grazed his arm Mr. W. also drew and was in the act of presenting it when being reminded by Mr. C. that he was unarmed, he let it fall by his side and waited till his adversary had reloaded. The parties then levelled their pistols at each other and fired at the same moment—Cowper received his adversary's shot and fell dead—Whitefield escaped unhurt. The next moment Josiah C. Parker (brother of the deceased Mr. Cowper) stepped up and levelled a pistol at Whitefield, shot him through the body the ball entering the abdomen and passing out at the back. Whitefield instantly fell and survived but a few minutes. During the fray a free man of color stand

ing near the combatants was killed by one of the shots. One account says by the shot fired by Parker, which struck after passing through Mr. Whitefield's body—another that he received his death wound from the second shot fired by Cowper. On the next day the three dead bodies were submitted to a Coroner's inquest, the result of which has not transpired. Parker got on board the steam boat Kentucky while on her way down James river on Wednesday and proceeded to Baltimore in the Pocahontas.

The parties are of highly respectable families and each has left a widow mother and numerous relations to endure the poignant grief inflicted by their fatal rashness."

Extract from Porter's letters from Constantinople.

### AMERICAN TREATY—SPLENDID PAN AND SNUFF BOX.

Perhaps you feel anxious to know what the ceremonies of the exchange of ratification were. You would imagine that it was in the midst of wealth and oriental splendor surrounded by the chief officers of the empire, & the footstool of the Sultan on his golden throne. The world has been greatly galled by travellers, who for the reasons mentioned in a former letter were to deal in the marvellous. The village of the Reis Effendi is a very ordinary old wooden house so near the water in fact, that Caudalis as to step from the boat into his door. I found some workmen who were making the pairs, cleaning out the rubbish. The minister went up stairs & found him wrapped in rather a coarse brown cloak, with his dragoman dressed in a similar manner. There were half a dozen servants standing at the door, and this was the only appearance of state that I witnessed. After rising and shaking hands, he asked the minister to be seated; pipes, coffee and sherbet were introduced; they talked about the storm and other matters when the minister mentioned to him the presents were in the bags and had better be looked to. We all assisted in getting them out and after we had done so he examined with great admiration the presents for the Sultan, consisting of a small box, costing about \$9000, and a fan which the minister paid about \$5000 for. He was greatly struck with their richness, & I have the strongest reason for believing that from a republican agent the head of the Ottoman empire has received the most magnificent, and most valuable presents of the kind which now is or ever has been in his possession. It had been previously asked what the minister proposed giving them, and they were informed a magnificent snuff box worth about \$9000. They doubted the existence of such a thing, but were now convinced of its reality. The minister subsequently determined on adding the fan, of all fans in the world, perhaps the most costly and the most magnificent. The handle is of white agate; at the end a large and beautiful emerald; below the grasp a hoop of diamonds; above the grasp the agate spreads in the form of the fan; and on both sides is almost encrusted with large and the finest of diamonds arranged in beautiful devices—Among them a basket of flowers, a bow and a quiver of arrows are the principal. The feathers of the rosy are those of the heron, and of two thickness. It is an ornament better suited to the crown of a Sultan, than to the hand of a slave—Mr. Eckford, who saw it before delivery exclaimed that its brilliancy eclipsed that of the noon-day sun."

"The fan of the snuff box was so complete, look like one large and splendid diamond—the enamel on the sides and bottom was an such beauty as no description can convey of idea of. All agreed that it was more to be admired than the diamonds which covered the top."

The other presents, which consisted chiefly of diamond ornamented snuff boxes, were of a value proportioned to the rank of those who were to receive them. The ceremony of exchange was merely raising the Reis Effendi taking the Turkish treaty in his right hand, and the American minister doing the same with the American raising them as high as the head, and at the same instant making the exchange. He delivered the American treaty to his interpreter, and the minister, the Turkish to Mr. Hodgson."

Our treaties, you know, are on beautiful vellum paper, in a book with a richly embroidered velvet cover. A gold box containing an impression of the Great Seal of Union is attached by a gold cord, with rich tassels, and the whole enclosed in a handsome box."

The Turkish treaty is on thick vellum paper, placed in a flat bag of white silver cloth, to which is attached a ball of red wax, which at one point discloses a ball of gold which contains what is within the golden ball I am ignorant."

The endorsement on the treaty is in the following words, in Turkish of course, "This Imperial ratification of the treaty between the noble and glorious possessor of the world, and the noble chief of the United States of America."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

CAPTURE OF A MORMON ANGEL.—A western paper has a curious account of an adventure with the Mormons. Joseph Smith, the High Priest and Prophet of these fanatic vagabonds was not long since upon his proselyting expedition in Ohio & to give more solemnity and eclat to his administration of his baptism, he gave notice that an Angel would appear on the opposite side of the river in which the ceremony was performed, as often as the rite should be repeated. Accordingly whenever the baptism took place, a figure in white robe enough appeared upon the bank of the Grand River, and continued there as long as the ceremony lasted. Some of the unbelievers, however, secreted themselves near the spot, and the next time it showed itself, his Ghostship, after several most unghostlike attempts to escape, and after a ducking in the river to which it was driven, was taken bodily possession of, when it was found upon examination to be nothing more or less than the Prophet himself."

The Baltimore and Washington Railroad is now in readiness for travel, as far as Bladensburg. A delay in shipping the remaining rails, and the long passage of the ship containing them has disappointed the company in not having the whole route done by the 4th inst. Stages are employed as yet, from Bladensburg to the City of Washington. When the road is completed, it is ascertained that the passage from city to city, will occupy only two hours. Passage \$2 50.

Rep.

The Whig Convention of Rhode Island, have nominated TRISTRAM BURR and Henry Y. Cranston, as representatives for Congress—and recommended DANIEL WEBSTER for President.

Louis Todd, the newly appointed Post Master at Hallett's Cove, in a long letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser drawn out by the suspicion expressed that he had turned Tory, says that at the time of the Battle of New Orleans, he was a Jackson man; when they first began to make a President of the hero, he was cut out for a General and Mr. Adams for a President? when the Proclamation against the Nullifiers was issued, he was Jackson again; when war was opened against the Bank, Laurie was anti-Jackson again, because he thinks the merchants can best arrange their matters among themselves, and of necessity we think "Jackson" must know more about the banks of the Tennessee river than he does about the Bank of the United States.

Laurie, however turned again, when the war message was sent to Congress His fondness for gunpowder must arise from its resemblance to onion seed—The letter concludes:—"Now my old Yorkers, I hope you won't stop me to-day, as you did on Saturday last, at almost every corner, with your coat turned?—have you got a hickory cane? place, pension, and emolument? Emolument indeed! I don't think the emolument here will exceed eighteen pence per week—Be this as it may, rather than Uncle Sam shall lose a cent by the concern, I will make up the deficiency myself, for, honest man, has been awfully robbed of late years, by swindlers, failures and defaulters. I am going to work now like all good democrats, merely for the public good; for the sake of emolument, I would not give a box of seeds and a pot of geraniums, for the first office in the country, for a fellow is never sure of a living for a moment, there is always a crowd of hungry dogs behind him, fighting for the bone he picks."

The Prince of Washington, Jay, and Hamilton, are mine, and I would not have my mouth gagged (as some of our ten-penny officers are) nor give up my independence of speech and opinion; no, not for the throne of fiend Andrew itself."

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1855.

It was generally supposed until recently that General Jackson would spend the summer months at Old Point Comfort, but the report of the present hour is that he will reside on the heights north of the city. Some say that he has pitched on Linnean Hill, the owner of which, Mr. Pearce, is politically attached to him, and that he has already arranged to pass two months, as a boarder, at that place. The towers of Flora will then be converted into Council Chambers, and the grassy mounds into the Divans of contending politicians. If the flowers of the garden can put forth their beauty and fragrance amidst the thorns of a place which will then be a hot bed of contention, and a scene of strife, through all the circle they penetrate, I shall find that the effect of the general's health is all the asseverations of his friends to the contrary notwithstanding, very feeble, and it is not improbable that among the reason for his selection of a proximate place of retreat during the summer months the inexpediency of exposing him to fatigue which might have a deleterious effect on his health is the most prominent. He has lost his elasticity of step & something of his erectness of figure the fire and vigor of countenance which have heretofore characterized him are almost extinct; & he has begun to feel that repose is no longer a question of choice but a law of necessity. May he live long enough to fulfill his duties as a Christian, and his destiny as a Republican President!

The Van Burenites are rendered very sore by the confession of Mr. Reecher of Tennessee, that he had no authority to give the vote of Tennessee for Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. They consider the vote of that state snatched from them by this unexpected exposition, inasmuch as Tennessee can never give her vote in obedience to the fiat of an individual who pretended to be empowered, without showing that she has no spirit of independence left. I am told that the dinner given by the President, to about one hundred of the delegates to this Convention, was a scene in which Hogarth might have employed his pencil with advantage. After taking a glass or two of wine, the General apologized for his inability to drink more, and handed over the delegates to Mr. Bay as his *locum tenens*. But the delegates were not to be put off in this way. "I want" said one, "I want the General to drink my toast. I was a Jackson editor from the first, and I have stuck to him through; and I say, General—here's your old friends." "All my friends if you please," said the General—friends old or new, are too valuable to be forgotten."

The hero of the press was soly after this rebuff, and report says that his Jackson fever instantly experienced a considerable abatement. "Dang it, General," says another, "I somehow or other like you so much that I wish you would let us nominate you.—Thou' I'm instructed to vote Van Buren. I'd like you a little better, for that 'ere proclamation of yours was a choke pear to the South-erners."—No answer to this.—Van Buren nodded Silas Wright to temper down the gentleman's Jacksonism. Several bursts of this kind took place, and when the gentlemen retired, some went to the chop houses to finish the evening, and were very vociferous in their patriotic expressions, until they were warned that it might become necessary to call in the police, at which they waxed indignant, and went away threatening that things should be changed when Van Buren was President."

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Morning, Saturday July 11.

### Attention Patriots.

The Freeman of Talbot opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, are earnestly invited to attend in General Meeting at Easton on TUESDAY 21st day of JULY at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the political state of the Times—and to elect six Delegates, to meet six other Delegates from each of the Counties of Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil, in general Convention at Centerville on THURSDAY the 23d day of July, then and there to advise with each other and to recommend a Candidate for Congress in this District.

This invitation is given in conformity to a suggestion which has been some time published in the District and which first came from Kent county—and as no opposition seems to have been made to it, it is hoped by Many that it will be

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF ALL.

What can be more horrible! As soon as a man, however fair his character, or distinguished his station, undertakes to differ with the Jackson Van Buren party, whose leaders are exclusively office holders, and thinks and acts for himself—that moment the Globe, the Administration press, comes out vociferously against him and tries to blacken him with every scandal and every falsehood—to this all the subaltern presses in the same pay respond, and spread the scandal and give the tone to all their partizans. No matter if the individual has been emboldened ever so highly before by the same presses—if he undertakes to thwart their views or will not play their game, they assail him vociferously & hunt him down with every unworthy obloquy. Witness the examples of Mr. Ingham, Berrien, Branch, Dughe, White, Bell & numerous others. These men were all charming fellows—the purest & most faithful patriots—the Favorites of the Greatest & the Best.—But the moment they refused or hesitated to do that which Jackson or his Kitchen Cabinet ordered them to do, however incompatible with their duty or their sense of their obligations to the country, the flood gates of defamation are opened against them, and they are swept off in a torrent of abuse and defamation. This tyrannical fate alarms others and makes them submit through fear—aye through slavish fear, and no man can hold a station under this Government now who does not surrender himself as a mere tool and slave into the hands of the administration and its juno of Managers.

So it is with men in opposition.—The man and every man who conscientiously differs with the Powers that be and dares to oppose them, and has standing and talent enough to oppose some obstacles to the progress of their nefarious schemes, their cruel persecutions, and lawless proceedings, is assailed from all quarters with falsehood, defamation and malignity, and never ceases to be the object of the vilest slander.

The People at large see all this—they know it—the most of them have too much regard for their own reputations to approve of it, yet they permit it by not taking a peremptory stand, and maintaining Virtue and Honor and Truth before all other causes.

IT IS SAID.—Well, the Gazette is out for Mr. Webster—and it is well also—yes, we are for Mr. Webster, or any other able and adequate Whig man that the great Whig Party in the United States may prefer.—High as in our opinion of Mr. Webster's superior Wisdom and ability—of his tried integrity, and pure patriotism, we are not exclusively devoted to him, however we may prefer him.—The country and its best destiny is our exclusive object.

We believe that no man can personate that object better than Mr. Webster, few if any, as well—yet we are assured there are other Whig men highly competent to promote that object, and if it is the choice of the Whig Party in the country to select one of these, our best exertions shall go with that selection.

Between Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay we know no difference.—They are men of whom any Country, in any age, may well be proud.—Mr. Clay we have supported with all power & with all pleasure—and we should rejoice to do it again.—But Mr. Webster seems to be most brought into view—they of the Whig Party, who speak out at this time, go for him.—We hail the proposal, we are ready to join in the cause.—We have already made our demonstration.—For no man is more fit—no man more competent—no man could fill the Chief Magistrate's Chair of our country more ably, more honorably, or more worthily than The Great Daniel Webster.

The Jackson Party—now Van Buren men, in the hands of the Office holders, seem to be a little doubtful of their Collar name, and therefore have resolved to call themselves the true Democratic party.—Supposing that name to be popular; and presuming that a name is enough for hot party men, they call all the good old Federalists exclusive democrats who are now united with them, and whom they used to abuse as the veriest aristocrats and Monarchists, traitors, Tories and all the rest of hard names.

We are not surprised that mere office holders, office seekers and the confederates should adopt this course or any other more flagrantly inconsistent or degraded to answer their ends—but we are surprised that any body of independent yeomanry can be thus led astray, and particularly that some men of intelligence among them, whom we do not regard as lured by the views of office, should submit themselves to be thus classed and thus dragged into party submission.



To be a party man for the sake of giving effect to distinct and known principles that, from the deepest reflection in your own mind; you believe to be most salutary for your Country's welfare, is very correct and very honorable. But to be a party man from self interested views, from personal opposition to others, or for the sake of party ambition, is very much the reverse.

That many, very many of those who have united themselves with the Jackson party will refuse to disband to go with Van Buren men, we know very well—they are too wise, too self-respected to suffer themselves to be transformed by Party leaders like cattle or slaves from one master to another. There are a few others who joined the Jackson standard honestly, who, from infatuation, may adhere to Van Buren, although in truth they neither like Van Buren nor the party leaders who support him—yet they can't well tell how or why they follow on—There are then those who follow the party they started with, not very sedulous in their investigation, but who take it for granted that to go on as they began is right enough—now these descriptions of persons are not exactly obnoxious to the justly cutting criticisms that the leaders, the self-interest, and the madly reckless residuum of the party lay themselves open to—as they are neither originators nor yet entirely patronizers of the plans, systems, principles, and schemes which mark the progress of the Jackson, Van Buren, office holders party, who style themselves the Democratic party. They are rather temporary attendants on, than members of the Jackson, Van Buren, Office holders Democratic party, and therefore in speaking of the Jackson or Van Buren Party we do not apply our remarks to them.

Indeed we would not—for we believe that the real Van Buren office holders party is the most abandoned and prostituted party that was ever known—not so bloody with massacre as some of the hateful revolutionary parties in revolutionary France, because perhaps they have not had the opportunity presented to them to become so—but in a rottenness of principle, in the destruction of all the charities of life—in a seditious submission to a power that urges them on in a course that keeps up their souls the deep and dark condemnation of the ranker sin, they are inferior to no party that in the depths of disgraceful vindictiveness and self devotion ever aimed to overthrow the peace, security and comfort of society.

That the whig party to a man should plant themselves as a fortress to resist this destroying association—that very man who is happily extricated & free from this degrading communion should desire to bare his breast & brandish his arm to stay and baffle this overwhelming conspiracy against the peace and order of society, and against her laws, religion and safety, is not only not wonderful, but daily to be seen. The contumacious that we are daily looking to live upon public plunder however obtained—The deep designs they entertain against us of robbing us of our good fame, patriotism, and every virtue that can recommend the man or add lustre to his name, by their unblushing claims, their reproachful falsehoods, conscious, uttered, and all the malignant spirit that their impious minds can concoct, are reasons enough, strong and cogent, why we should all lay our hand upon the altar of American Independence and swear, that we will suffer no obstruction or check to our exertions until we redeem our country, through its constitutional courses, from the blighting influence of a party, to whom injustice is an every day pursuit—wickedness an hourly resort—and crime no hindrance in the prosecution of their ends.

As men, true to our honor and our country, we ought to swear a never ceasing resistance to our arrogant oppressors—our malicious persecutors—our hateful, implacable personal foes. It is time to speak out and stand forth—every hour that we defer it is a loss of honor to ourselves and a loss of favor to our country—Let us then speak the language and walk the course that becomes patriots who see their country in danger—Let us advance and meet those wrong doers, hurl defiance in their teeth, and proclaim to the world, day by day, their treacheries, their voraciousness, their corruptions.

In announcing the death of the Chief Justice of the U. States, which occurred in Philadelphia on the evening of the 6th last past, the duty is performed with all the humiliation and sorrow that a heart, devoted to him whilst living, can entertain.

Chief Justice MARSHALL was one of the great men of our country who ardently sustained the American Colonies in their resistance to unconstitutional and arbitrary power, and in the achievement of independence. He was coeval with the Republic, and regarded as its virtues—his whole conduct in life in every station—his opinions—his sound learning and powerful discriminating mind—he was certainly, taken all in all, the Greatest and the most illustrious man that adorned this country—always excepting the Father of the Republic.

We owe all gratitude to a benevolent Providence for the services and long life of the great and good JOHN MARSHALL. We should deeply mourn his loss at any time—but more especially do we feel it at a period when we have every reason to dread its result.

If the progress of things had left with us any security, any hope, that there was a stability in that which we had built up in the midst of a world, there would be some refuge from the prosaic disaster events that we are now destined to expect. But experience forbids it—Our Sheet Anchor being lost, we are now at the mercy of the wildest political elements that may gather around us—and if the Chart, by which we have been hitherto guided, is hereafter to be expounded by caprice or volition, instead of science and integrity of purpose, we may expect to be wrecked in the storm of revolution, in which the only hope will be, that the survivors may commence the work anew under the awful warning of a sadly experienced calamity.

The palmy days of the Republic have gone by—there are men within the Union that can continue them, there are also men who will batter and flourish in the lurid glare that precedes the whirlwind of our distress—whether the one or the other will be called forth, after an agonizing period of solicitude, we shall know—We wait the event in anxious, trembling silence. But MARSHALL—the Sheet Anchor of the Constitution—the Great and Good JOHN MARSHALL is no more!

From the Baltimore American of the 9th. The corpse of the late Chief Justice Marshall was taken on board of the Citizens' Union Line steamboat yesterday morning at Philadelphia, and was transferred to the No. 10 steamboat at the mouth of the river Patuxent. It was accompanied by three sons of the deceased and a committee of the citizens of Phila-

delphia, consisting of Judge Baldwin, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Rawle, Mr. Peters and Mr. Ingraham, who proceeded with it to Virginia.

**For the Eastern Gazette.**  
**THINGS I DON'T LIKE TO SEE OR HEAR.**  
I don't like to see a young gentleman just commencing the world, riding away the Sabbath in a hired carriage, dressed in his best clothes when about his ordinary business, betting on a horse race, and good morning to you Mr. Barkeeper, mix me a mint Julep. I calculate he will follow the etiquette of the day and pay his debts out of the Legislative appropriations. I don't like to see a Lady or Gentleman pride themselves on their noble ancestry, and regard the operatives who work up their unpaid for cloth, in the form of a coat, or shield their delicate feet from the pebbles as an inferior race of beings, when they lack both industry and common intelligence, it brings to my mind a verse of Pope's,  
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through soundrels every since the flood  
Go, and pretend your family is young Nor own your kindred have been fools so long."

I do not like to hear a Gentleman making remarks prejudicial to his neighbors as they pass by. It is a true index of his own faults and proves to me two things, first he has but little business of his own to attend to, and secondly, not much disposition to attend to that. I don't like to see a Lady enter a church with a rapid step and as many canes and toses of the head, as an Automaton, and when seated, stare the young gentlemen out of countenance, or are more attentive to the calls of Morpheus than the admonitions of the preacher.

I dislike to hear a gentleman in any walk of life eternally harping upon the rectitude of his conduct and the accuracy of all his dealings. It satisfies me he possesses a large share of self-importance, and tries to say for himself what his neighbors withhold.

I do not like to see parents suffer their children to roam over the country at large on Sundays or any other day instead of apprenticing them or putting them to school, let them attend all the strolling plays, swear by note and drink rum, I involuntarily exclaim you are ripe for a State Journeyman where you will twist a rope, to hang you.

I dislike to see a pretty young lady reject the offer of a worthy young gentleman on account of his avocation or lack of fortune, I say go ahead Miss, look farther and fare worse. I abominably dislike to hear a man laugh heartily at the observation of another his superior in fortune or fame, when a much better observation from his mechanic neighbor passes by unnoticed, I conclude he is an abject lick-spittle, possessing all the independence and braying qualities of a Jack Ass.

And, lastly Mr. Editor, I am no amalgamationist, and therefore dislike the trio of Van Buren, Johnson & Co., and if any of your readers should dislike these strictures, refer them to your humble servant.

DAVID CROCKET, Junior.

**The President of the United States** arrived at Fort Calhoun, (Rip Rap) on Tuesday morning last, in the steamboat Columbia Captain Mitchell, where quarters had been previously set apart for his reception. He is accompanied, says the Norfolk Herald by the Hon. Mahlon Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy; Col. Broom of the Marine Corps; Gen. Hunter, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Andrew Jackson, Esq., Lady and children; Mrs. Donelson (lady of A. J. Donelson, Esq.) and children; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Blair. The President landed under a salute from Fort Monroe.

**MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.**—The vacancies in the board, occasioned by resignations having been filled, the present Directors are as follows, viz:—Jacob Albert, John B. Howell, Joseph Tothunter, Osmond C. Tiffany, Samuel Jones, Jr., Thomas W. Hall, James Barroll, Evan P. Thomas, William Crawford, Jr., Thomas Harrison, Alexander Mudoch, Samuel O. Hoffman.

George Brown has been elected President, as before stated, and Daniel Sprigg, Cashier. Mr. S. was formerly Cashier of the Bank at Hagerstown, Md., but is now Cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank at Buffalo, N. Y.

**PRICES CURRENT.** BALTIMORE, July 7.  
Wheat (red) \$1 45 & 1 50  
Corn 93 & 95  
Rye 95  
Oats, 53 & 55

**NOTICE.**—Divine service may be expected at St. Peter's Church, (White Marsh) on Sunday next, 12th inst. commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. Also at Christ Church, Easton, on Sunday evening to commence at eight o'clock.  
Easton, July 11

**NOTICE.**  
The members of the Eastern Shore Hockey Club are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel on Tuesday the 23rd inst. for the purpose of fixing the days of running and amount of purses.  
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y  
July 11, 1835.

**Talbot County, to wit:**  
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Henry D. Harwood, stating that he is under execution & pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Henry D. Harwood, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly, do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry D. Harwood be discharged from his debts, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said H. D. Harwood to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said H. D. Harwood should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.  
Given under my hand the 7th day of July, 1835.

**LAMBERT W. SPENCER.**  
July 11

**Miller Wanted.**  
An honest, industrious and sober man, capable of attending a Wind Mill, and not above his business, may obtain immediate employment on application to the subscriber. No one need apply without good recommendations.  
SAM'L HAMBLETON.  
Near St. Michaels, Md.  
July 11, 1835. 4w

**CAMP MEETING.**  
A Methodist Protestant Camp-meeting will be held in the Hibernia woods, near Centerville, Queen-Anne's county, to commence on Friday the 24th July, inst. The President of the District, Dr. John S. Reese, the Rev. Messrs. Shinn, Stier, Doyle, Cox and the preachers, and ministers of Queen Anne's, Talbot, Kent and Caroline circuits are expected to attend.  
July 11

**S. K. LYON, M. D. DENTIST.**  
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.  
Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers. Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.  
Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the Principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, &c.  
June 27

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery in the case of James Dukes, against Ann Manship, widow of Elijah Manship and heirs, children, and heirs of Andrew Manship, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March 1832, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Denton, on Tuesday the 18th of August next between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the Farm of the said Andrew Manship, purchased of a certain Mr. Blake and others containing  
**Three Hundred and Sixty Acres,** more or less, called Lloyd's Regulation. Also one other tract of Land, adjoining the above Farm, formerly the property of a certain Elijah Russell, Esq. called Lloyd's regulation, and contains  
**One Hundred and Forty Seven Acres of Land,** more or less. The above described lands, lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated and in a good state of repairs. The former tract has a substantial two story Dwelling, finished nearly in the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house and out buildings sufficient for said Farm, with a thriving orchard of selected Fruit. The arable land is of good quality and productive. There is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both farms. Those lands lie about two miles from Denton, and within 14 miles of Choptank river. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid. On payment of the purchase money with interest and the ratification of the sale by the court, the Trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claims of the complainant or defendants, or those claiming by, from, or under them.  
The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of the Caroline county court within six months after the day of sale.  
JAMES DUKES, Trustee  
Denton, July 4, 6w

**Black Hawk and Allycroaker**  
**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber will sell at private sale, the above Horses, the property of Wm. Rayne of Ohio. Black Hawk was brought into this county in January last, and has stood for Mares at Georgetown Roads, and at the subscribers, his Pedigree is good being sired by the celebrated horse Oscar, who was raised by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, the pedigree of his Dam is also good and can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Black Hawk is a beautiful dark bay, or brown, young and of good size, and perfectly sound.  
Allycroaker is now believed to be in foal by Black Hawk, and has a horse colt about 2 months old (by the name Sam, who was raised by Gen. Freeman), this colt is said, by those who have seen it, to be the best formed and finest proportioned one they have seen, and bids fair to make a splendid Horse.  
Allycroaker is too well known to need a description, or to refer to her pedigree, as the purchase money will not be wanted immediately, a long credit will be given if required upon the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date—any person wishing to possess either of the above described horses can see them, and be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, residing near New Market, Kent County Md. or to Hugh W. Nalls, Morgan's Creek, near Chestertown.

**JAS. TENANT, Agent**  
for Wm. Rayne of Ohio.  
July 4, 1835. 3w

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of  
**SPRING GOODS,** which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of  
English & French Gingham, French Painted Linens and Chintzes, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs.  
may 2

**PRINTING**  
Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.  
A. C. BULLITT.  
July 4th

**MASONIC NOTICE.**  
There will be a procession of Washington Lodge in Denton on Sunday the 12th day of July next. The Funeral of the late Thomas Saulsbury, will be preached on that day at 10 o'clock, A. M., and concluded with Masonic honors, at the Methodist Church. The Brethren of the adjacent counties and Lodges are respectfully invited.  
By order of the Lodge,  
SPENCER HITCH, Sec'y.  
Denton, July 4, 1835.

**COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.**  
THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planer's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of  
**MATERIALS,** embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for  
Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, &c.

**GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND.**  
of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, are heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.  
The public's obedient servants,  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.  
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, painting and painting.  
They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.  
A. & H.  
Jan 24 if

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Wm. James of Talbot County stating that he is pressed for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William James, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wm. James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Wm. James to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William James should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.  
Given under my hand the sixteenth day of June 1835.  
F. N. HAMBLETON.

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
On application to the Judges of Talbot County Court, by petition in writing of Bennett Brace, stating that he is in the custody of the Sheriff of Talbot County, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property, & a list of his creditors on oath, as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Bennett Brace having satisfied the judges of the said County Court, that he has resided, two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for the delivering up his property.  
It is ordered and adjudge that the said Bennett Brace be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as they may propose to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks three months before the said third Monday of November next, and also by causing a copy of said order to be set out at the Court House Door, three months before the said third Monday, to appear before the Judges of the said County Court, on the said day to show cause if any they have, why the said Bennett Brace should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed for.

**JACOB LOUCKERMAN, Ck.**  
July 4th

**Town & Country residence in one.**  
The undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country—If not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale.  
A. C. BULLITT.  
July 4th

**W. HUGULETT, Near Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.**  
**OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT OF VALUABLE LAND,**  
LYING and being in Dorchester county, within about 3 miles of New Market & the same distance from Choptank river, containing about  
**Six Hundred Acres,** upon which are two tenements. One of the tenements has of cleared land about three hundred thousand corn hills divided into three fields, and the other about sixty thousand, with Dwelling Houses, &c. &c., the residue covered with most  
**Valuable Timber.**  
I am desirous to sell at a fair and reasonable price, either for cash or upon a credit, to a responsible purchaser. Also,  
**A Tract of Land of about 300 ACRES,** upon Great Choptank river, in Caroline county, adjoining the estate of the late Captain William Richardson, Carroton Reese and others. The greater part of this land is believed to be covered with valuable Pine and OAK TIMBER.

There is a small tenement, but the cleared and is considerably worn. It is believed that the timber and wood, at a reasonable value will pay all expenses, and pay the price demanded for the land. My inability to attend to the management and improvement induces me to be desirous to sell for a reasonable price. This land is upon the river, a fine shore, where the wood and timber can be taken off, and a fine fishery may be made.  
Persons wishing to purchase, will please make early application.  
If the above lands are not sold, they may be rented to improving tenants on long leases.  
Galloway, June 27, 1835 4w

**LUMBER YARD.**  
The Subscriber is about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON, in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plant, Scantling, Shingles, &c., that may be wanted & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and prices as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.  
They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their Yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4 6-4 and 8-4 WHITE PINE PLANK, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.  
They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.  
Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday who will attend to the business.  
William H. Groome.  
William Loveday.  
Easton, June 27 6w 1w

**HOUSE, SIGN, Ornamental and FANCY PAINTING.**  
The subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, leave to assure the public that all orders left at their shop, opposite McNeal's & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed. Old Chairs handsomely repainted, Stands, Imitations of wood, Marble, &c. Also Odd Fellows Aprons and Banners neatly executed. Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.  
F. S. HOPKINS, JAS. HOPKINS.  
P. S. E. S. Hopkins continues to print Portraits and Miniatures at the Shop Back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store. Likeness warranted and Painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.  
June 8 3w (W)

**WANTED TO HIRE**  
Immediately, for the present year, two negro women, one to act as a Cook, the other as a Washer and Ironer.—Good wages will be given and paid quarterly—enquire of  
ELIJAH McDOWELL.  
Easton, June 27

**Talbot County, to wit.**  
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Alexander B. Joiner, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Alexander B. Joiner having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Alexander B. Joiner be discharged from his debts, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Alexr. B. Joiner to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Alexander B. Joiner should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.  
Given under my hand the 18th day of June, 1835.  
may 20 LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

**SYTHE CRADLING.**  
THE undersigned, grateful for past favors informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,  
**WHEAT CRADLES,** of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.  
June 6 if

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store (House in Easton), he thinks as good and handsome a choice of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.  
Easton, April 15 (W)

**FOR SALE.**  
IN consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprives me of paying that attention to my farm, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing of private sale my farm lying within four miles of the Trappe, and about one mile from Great Choptank river, now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is of a rich fine water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within  
**300 yards** of the dwelling, this tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together—the TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to put chase, will of course view the property.  
Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.  
NICHOLAS THOMAS.  
Anderton may 9  
The editor of the Caroline Advocate, will please copy the above, and charge Easton Gazette office.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
WILL be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Court house door, in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months that valuable tract or parcel of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank river, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned by Cyrus Newlin (now by Col. Hughlett & Co.) This valuable estate, which contains about 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber, land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of Marl in every direction of easy access and of the richest quality—and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c.  
THEODORE DENNY, agent.  
of Susanna Parvin.  
June 20

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pump, boys' ditto, Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal and leather Shoes, Childrens Lasting, Morocco and leather Boots, of all sizes and various colours, infants ditto—also a handsome assortment of Palm leaf  
Blacking, &c. all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of  
**Materials,** which will be manufactured in the best manner to order. The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business and endeavored so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage, which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.  
The public's obedient servant  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
april 25 if (W3)

**TAILORING.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.  
Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the  
**FASHIONS** regularly, as they come out, and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN SATTERFIED.  
Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle with him without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law, which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.  
JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.  
Jan. 31

**CARD.**  
J. I. HITCHCOCK Late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold that concern EXTRE, will, within the present month (MAY) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds. He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of the Gama Grass, and the Skinkless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seeds, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm. He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.  
Further particulars will be advertised here after.  
June 20

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store (House in Easton), he thinks as good and handsome a choice of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.  
Easton, April 15 (W)



## POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

### THE LAST JOURNEY.

Michaud, in his description of an Egyptian funeral procession, which he met on his way to the cemetery of Rosetta, says:—  
"The procession we saw pass, stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that the dead stopped thus, before the door of their friends, to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before they parted." [Correspondence d'Orient, par M. M. Michaud et Poujoulat.]

Slowly, with measured tread,  
Onward we bear the dead  
To his long home.  
Short grows the homeward road,  
On with your mortal load,  
Oh, Grave! we come.

Yet, yet—ah! hasten not  
Past each remembered spot  
Where he had been.  
Where late he walked in gloe,  
Therefrom henceforth to be  
Never more seen.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move—  
Bear not the form we love,  
Fast from our sight;  
Let the air breathe on him;  
And the sun beam on him;  
Last looks of light.

Rest yet—set down the bier,  
One Le loved, dwelleth here.  
Let the dead lie  
A moment that door beside,  
Wont to fly open wide  
E'er he drew nigh.

Hark!—he speaketh yet—  
"Oh, friend! wilt thou forget  
(Friend more than brother)  
Thow hand in hand we've gone,  
Heart with heart linked in one—  
All to each other?"

"Oh, friend! I go from thee,  
Where the worm feasteth free.  
Darkly to dwell.  
Giv'st thou no parting kiss?  
Friend! is it come to this?  
Oh, friend, farewell!"

Uplift your load again,  
Take up the mourning strain!  
Pour the deep wail  
Lo! the expected one—  
To his place passeth on—  
Grave! bid him hail.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move;  
Bear not the form we love  
Far from our sight—  
Let the air breathe on him,  
And the sun beam on him  
Last looks of light.

Here dwells his mortal foe;  
Lay the departed low,  
Even at his gate  
Will the dead speak again,  
Uttering proud boasts and vain,  
Last words of hate?

Lo! the cold lips unclose—  
List! what sounds are those  
Plaintive and low?  
"Oh thou mine enemy,  
Come once and look on me,  
Ere hence I go."

"Curse not thy form now—  
Mark! on his pallid brow  
Whose seal is set!  
Pardoning I pass away—  
Then—wage not war with clay—  
Pardon—forget!"

Now his last labour's done!  
Now, now, the goal is won!  
Oh, Grave! we come;  
Seal up this precious dust—  
Land of the good and just,  
Take the soul home!

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of

## HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.  
Easton, Jan. 17, 1835.

## RAGS WANTED.

The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags. They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.

W. R. Lucas & Wright,  
No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert.  
Balt. May 2, 1835.

## THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties. The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

Terms—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

### Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Marshall, stating that he is pressed for debt which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Wm. Marshall, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Marshall be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next and at such other days, and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Marshall to attend, and show cause if any they have, why said William Marshall should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 12th day of May 1835.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

## THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

## RETREAT,

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house formerly occupied by Henry CHIT in the Town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best the market will afford—his bar furnished with the choicest Liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments & attentive servants and he intends to keep at all times while in season, Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Fowls, &c. &c. &c.

The public's obedient servant,  
may 2 C. R.

### Wheat Machine.

The subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
may 9

### TALBOT CONTY, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Joseph FLOYD stating that he is under execution for debts, that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Joseph Floyd having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Joseph Floyd be discharged from his debts and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days, and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Floyd to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Floyd should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this eighteenth day of May, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

### TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,  
AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, May 30 if

### Day Labourers Wanted.

Sober, attentive, and industrious day Labourers will be wanted at the New Church about to be erected at Miles River Ferry—wages paid weekly in cash. They who wish to be employed there will make immediate application to

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
one of the Building Committee.  
march 28

## New Improved Patent THRESHING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right of the Eastern Shore of Maryland of S. S. Allen's Improved Threshing Machine, respectfully ask the public to suspend the purchase of any machine until they shall have an opportunity of seeing them, as they think it will give more general satisfaction than any thing of the sort yet offered to the public.

As regards its thrashing, cheapness and convenience, it thrashes rapidly with one horse, and requires but two for any speed, and so completely portable that the whole ready for use may be easily taken from barn to barn in a light waggon with one horse, and with the improved Concave Hopper and Wind Mill is an excellent machine for getting out clover seed.

Machines can be seen at their shop in Elkton, where they are now building them.

WILSON & CAZIER.  
Elkton, April 11—6w.

The Kent Bugle and Easton Gazette will copy the above for six weeks, and forward accounts to the Cecil Gazette office.

## To Country Merchants & others JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No. 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Sifts of the most approved kinds, Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills; Riddles and Sieves for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Baltimore, 4 April

## T. H. DAWSON & SON,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they can now offer to their customers, and the public, a full and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE ARTICLES, in their line, consisting of,

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS

OF EVERY KIND NOW IN USE.

PERFUMERY, in great variety.  
CONFECTIONARY of various kinds.  
BRUSHES of nearly all sorts.

Also, White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ocre, Venetian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20, which they will put in any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.  
may 9 4w

## New-Ark College.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, after which there will be vacation of 5 weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the

Summer Term 17 weeks \$34 50  
Winter Term 25 weeks 68

Total per annum \$102 50  
This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public students, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses.

Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rooms, and find their own Books. The latter however can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state that it has had 94 students in its first year; and from applications and announcements already made a large addition is anticipated the next term. The College Edifice being already nearly full it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. These expenses in this case will be nearly the same as if in the college edifice.

The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz: a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, there will this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL, Newark, Del., at all other times to

H. W. GIBBERT, President.  
New Ark, Del. May 1835.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian, U. S. Gazette, Elkton Gazette, Easton Gazette, Princess Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of \$2 and forward bills to Delaware Journal office.

## NEW SADDLERY.

## WM. W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of Saddlery, selected with great care from the most recent importations. Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Girth, Tric and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets &c., together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery establishments.

april 25

## FOR SALE,

Upon a liberal credit, or exchange for land, the commodious Dwelling House and lot, formerly the residence of Mrs R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

For Rent, several farms—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, June 13 w

## Notice.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favour him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

Elijah McDowell,  
march 28

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons, he hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigour of the law, all persons who are delinquent, other notices have not been attended to but this shall be.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21

## AMERICAN NANKEEN.

THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public, and in bringing into fashionable wear, the

## AMERICAN NANKEEN,

made of Nankeen colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given this handsome and durable fabric a trial, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are entirely satisfied with it,—and intend in future to bring it more extensively into use, and in doing so, whilst a strict regard to economy is kept in view, a benefit is conferred on the cotton grower, the manufacturer, & the commission merchant. Having made the necessary arrangements to receive an ample supply I shall in a few days be prepared to furnish those with it, that are disposed to patronise American skill and industry.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS.  
No. 14 Bowly's wharf.  
Baltimore, march 21

## \$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
near Easton Talbot county.  
Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

## SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting) leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on Wednesday following, at 9 o'clock, and the time to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar, and freight five cents for each meal. All freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt. serv't.  
J. E. LEONARD.

Feb. 14. W

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

## THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

## THE STEAM BOAT

## GOV WOLCOTT

CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1835.

WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM. OWEN—Agent.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.  
may 2

## NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will set in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day.

Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.  
to the Commissioners for T. C.  
april 11, 1835. (W)

## MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only,) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed no less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical & moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Wards are capacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up especially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Stewart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

april 18 3m

The National Intelligencer and Globe Washington, The Republican, Annapolis; the Whig, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart for payment.

## MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,

June Term, A. D. 1835.

On application of Mary Newman administratrix of Skinner Newman, late of Talbot county deceased—It is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Skinner Newman late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of June 1835.

MARY NEWMAN adm'x.  
of Skinner Newman dec'd.

## Wanted for the present year,

A man with a small family as an Overseer. He must produce good recommendations for capability, industry and sobriety—Such a person will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

april 18

## TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

LIC.—The public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL erected by us for the purpose of grinding Thompsonian Medicines. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Fancier of the Messrs. Larabee's, and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our Medicine Depot, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons; affords us reasonable assurance, that our establishment will have risen, Phoenix like, from its ashes, and be in full operation before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. S. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Dr. Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.  
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thompsonian System, and the Thompsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent  
For Dr. S. Thomson.  
4w

The Times Centerville, Gazette, & Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Anne, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertiser in Balt.

## Cash for 30 or 4



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE.—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty.—Morality refines the Manners.—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1835

NO. 29.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**SATURDAY MORNING**  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five  
cents for every subsequent insertion.

## Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the real estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Talbot county deceased, by virtue of an order of said Court, will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: The Dwelling House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnall, situated within one mile of the town of Easton, directly on the road leading to Centerville. This Farm, by a survey caused to be made by the undersigned, contains the quantity of 147 1-4 acres of Land. The dwelling is a large and commodious brick house. This place from its vicinity to Easton and its pleasant situation, offers many inducements as a residence. The place will be shown to any desirous of viewing it by Ennals Russell, Esq. now residing upon it. At the same time will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hick Town," containing 3 3-4 acres of Land—Also, a Lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situated on the west side of Washington street, adjoining the residence of the late Thos. Perin Smith. This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it and a front of 55 feet and runs back to West street. Also a town Lot situated on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30,—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are without any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separate and distinct. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient title clear of all incumbrances will be given. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,  
JOHN EDMONDSON,  
JOHN STEVENS,  
JOHN M. G. EMORY,  
SAM'L. T. KENNARD.  
Commissioners.

June 27

## NEW SPRING GOODS

### Wilson & Taylor

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of

## SPRING GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of the friends and the public generally.  
April 25

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of

### English & French Gingham,

French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs  
may 2

## CARD.

### I. I. HITCHCOCK

Late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern, and, within the present month (May), opened in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale exclusively of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds. He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of the Same Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seeds, especially grasses and the like, can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Mutiliculus, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm. He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised here after.  
may 30

## Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those who do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to do this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

Jan. 13

[From the New Novel, "Horse Shoe Robinson," by J. P. Kennedy, Esq.  
An adventure wherein it is apparent that the actions of real life are full as marvellous as the inventions of romance.

David Ramsay's house was situated on a by-road, between five and six miles from Musgrove's mill, and at about the distance of one mile from the principal route of travel between Ninety-six and Blackstock's. In passing from the military post, that had been established at the former place, towards the latter, Ramsay's lay off to the left with a piece of dense wood intervening. The by-way, leading through the farm, diverged from the main road and traversed this road until it reached the cultivated grounds immediately round Ramsay's dwelling. In the journey from Musgrove's mill to this point of divergence, the traveller was obliged to ride some two or three miles upon the great road leading from the British garrison,—a road that, at the time of my story, was much frequented by the military parties, scouts and patrols that were concerned in keeping up the communication between the several posts which were established by the British authorities along that frontier. Amongst the whig parties, also, there were various occasions which brought them under the necessity of frequent passage through this same district, and which, therefore furnished opportunities for collision and skirmish with the opposite forces.

It is a matter of historical notoriety, that immediately after the fall of Charleston, and the rapid subjugation of South Carolina that followed this event, there were three bold and skilful soldiers who undertook to carry on the war of resistance to the established authorities, upon a settled and digested plan of annoyance, under the most discouraging state of destitution, as regarded all the means of defence, that perhaps, history records. It will not detract from the fame of other patriots of similar enthusiasm and of equal bravery, to mention the names of Marion, Sumpter and Pickens, in connection with this plan of keeping up an apparently hopeless partisan warfare, which had neither promise of man, money nor arms; and yet which was so ably sustained, amidst accumulated difficulties, as to lead eventually to the subversion of the Tory ascendancy and the expulsion of the British power. According to the plan of operations concerted amongst these chieftains, Marion took the lower country under his supervision; Pickens the south western districts, bordering upon the Savannah river; and to Sumpter was allotted all that tract of country lying between the Broad and Catawba rivers, from the angle of their junction, below Camblen, up to the mountain districts of North Carolina. How faithfully these men made good their promise to the country, is not only written in authentic history, but it is also told in many a legend amongst the older inhabitants of the region that was made the theatre of action. It only concerns my story to refer to the fact, that the events, which have occupied my last five or six chapters, transpired in that range more peculiarly appropriated to Sumpter, and that the high road from Blackstock's towards Ninety-six, was almost as necessary for communication between Sumpter & Pickens, as between the several British garrisons.

On the morning that succeeded the night on which Horse Shoe Robinson arrived at Musgrove's, the stout and honest sergeant have been seen, about eight o'clock, leaving the main road from Ninety-Six at the point where that leading to David Ramsay's separated from it, and cautiously urging his way into the deep forest, by the more private path in which he had entered. The knowledge that Innes was encamped along the Ennoree, within a short distance of the mill, had compelled him to make an extensive circuit to reach Ramsay's dwelling, whither he was now bent; and he had experienced considerable delay in his morning journey, by finding himself frequently in the neighborhood of small foraging parties of Tories, whose motion he was obliged to watch for fear of an encounter. He had once already been compelled to use his horse's heels in, what he called, "fair flight"; and once to ensconce himself, a full half hour, under cover of the thicket afforded him by a swamp. He now, therefore, according to his own phrase, "dived into the little road that straggled down through the woods towards Ramsay's with all his eyes about him, looking out as sharply as a fox on a foggy morning; and with this circumspection, he was not long in arriving within view of Ramsay's house. Like a practised soldier, whom frequent frays has taught wisdom, he resolved to reconnoitre before he advanced upon a post that might be in possession of an enemy. He therefore dismounted, fastened his horse in a fence corner, where a field of corn concealed him from notice, and then stealthily crept forward until he came immediately behind one of the out-houses.

The barking of a house dog brought out a negro boy, to whom Robinson instantly addressed the query,  
"Where is your master, you powder monkey?—stop that dog!"

"Yaick—ya hound!"—cried the boy, aiming a blow at the dog's head with his hand. "What is you making a fuss about?—Massa done gone, sa."  
"Where?"—inquired the sergeant.  
"Got on his critter, arter breckfus, and started away, like all de world."  
"Your mistress?"  
"She home, sa, shelling beans."  
"Any soddgers or strangers there?"  
"All gone, sa,"—replied the negro.

Robinson, having thus satisfied himself, as to the safety of his visit, directed the boy to take his horse and lead him up to the door. He then entered the dwelling.

"Mistress Ramsay, said he, walking up to the dame, who was occupied at table with a large trencher before her, in which she was plying that household thrif which the negro described,—luck to you ma'am, and all your house! I hope you hav't none of these clinking and clattering bullics about you, that are as thick over this country as the frogs in the kneading troughs,—that they tell of."

"Good-lack—Mr. Horse Shoe Robinson!" exclaimed the matron, offering the sergeant her hand. "What has brought you here? What news? Who are with you? For patience sake, tell me!"  
"I am alone,"—said Robinson,—and a little wistful, mistress, he added, as he took off his hat and shook the water from it,—it has just sopped a rain, and looks as if it was going to give us enough out—You don't mind doing a little dinner work of a Sunday, I see,—shelling beans, I s'pose, is tantamount to dragging a sheep out of a pond, as the preachers allow on the sabbath—ha, ha!—Where's Davy?"

"He's gone over to the meeting house on Ennoree, hoping to hear something of the army at Camden,—perhaps you can tell us the news from that quarter?"  
"Faith, that's a mistake, mistress Ramsay. Though I don't doubt that they are hard upon the scratches, by this time. But, at this present spreading, I command the flying artillery. We have but one man in the corps and that's myself; and all the guns we have got is this piece of ordnance, that hangs in the old belt by my side, (pointing to his sword)—and that I captured from the enemy at Bradstock's. I was hoping I might find John Ramsay at home—I have need of him as a recruit!"  
"Ah, Mr. Robinson, John has a heavy life of it—over there with Sumpter. The boy is often without his natural rest, or a meal's victuals, and the general thinks so much of him, that he can't spare him to come home. I hav't the heart to complain, as long as John's services is of any account, but it does seem, Mr. Robinson, like needless tempting of the mercies of Providence. We thought he might have been here to day;—yet I am glad he did not come; for he would have been certain to get into trouble. Who should come in, this morning, just after my husband had cleverly got away on his horse, but a young cock-a-whop ensign, that belongs to Ninety-Six; and four great Scotchmen with him, and in red coats, they had been out thieving, I warrant, and were now going home again. And who but they! Here they were, swaggering all about my house; and calling for this; and calling for that; as if they owned the free simple of every thing on the plantation. And it made my blood rise, Mr. Horse Shoe, to see them turn out in the yard and catch up my chickens and ducks, and kill as many as they could string about them; and I did daring to say a word: though, I did give them a piece of my mind, too."

"Who is at home with you?" inquired the sergeant eagerly.  
"Nobody but my young-at boy, Andrew," answered the dame. "And then the filly, toping notions," she continued, exalting her voice.

"What arms have you in your house?" asked Robinson, without heeding the dame's rising anger.

"We have a rifle, and a horseman's pistol that belongs to John. They must call for drink too, and turn my house, of a Sunday morning, into a tavern."

"They took the route towards Ninety-Six, you said, mistress Ramsay?"

"Yes,—they went straight forward upon the road. But, look you, Mr. Horse Shoe, you're not thinking of going after them?"

"Isn't there an old field, about a mile from here, on that road?" inquired the sergeant, still intent upon his own thoughts.

"Certain," replied the hostess. "You must remember the cobbler that died of drink on the road side?"

"There is a shabby, rickety cabin in the middle of the field; am I right, good woman?"

"Yes."

"And nobody lives in it. It has no door to it?"

"There ha'n't been a family there these seven years."

"I know the place, very well, said the sergeant thoughtfully, "there is woods just on this side of it?"

"That's true," replied the dame: "but what is it you are thinking about, Mr. Robinson?"

"How long before this rain began, was it that they quitted the house?"

"Not above fifteen minutes."

"Mistress Ramsay, bring the rifle and

pistol both; and the powder horn and bullets."

"You say, Mr. Horse Shoe," answered the dame as she turned round to leave the room, "but I am sure I can't suspicion what you mean to do?"

In a few moments the woman returned with the weapons, and gave them to the sergeant.

"Where is Andy?" asked Horse Shoe. The hostess went to the door and called for son,—and, almost immediately after, a sturdy boy, of about twelve or fourteen years of age, entered the apartment,—his clothes dripping with rain. He modestly and shyly seated himself on a chair near the door with his soles flat flapping down over a face full of freckles, and not less with the expression of an open, dauntless hardihood of character.

"Now would you like a scrimmage, Andy, with them Scotchmen that stole your mother's chickens this morning?" asked Horse Shoe.

"I'm agreed,"—replied the boy,—if you will tell me what to do?"

"You are not going to take the boy out on any of your desperate projects, Mr. Horse Shoe?"—said the mother, with the tear starting instantly into her eyes.

"You wouldn't take such a child as that into danger?"

"Gress your soul, mistress Ramsay, there's not no danger about it!—Don't take on so. It is a thing that is either done at a blow, or not done,—and there's an end of it. I want the lad only to bring home the prisoners for me, after I have took them."

"Oh, Mr. Robinson, I have one son already in these wars,—God protect him!—and you men don't know how a mother's heart yearns for her children in these times. I cannot give another, she added, as she threw her arms over the shoulders of the youth and drew him to her bosom.

"Oh it aint nothing!"—said Andrew, in a brightly tone—"It is only snapping of a pistol, mother,—pooh!—If I put not a finger, you oughtn't to be!"

"Give my honour, mistress Ramsay," said Robinson, "that I will bring or send your son, safe back in one hour; and that he shan't be put in any sort of danger whatsoever;—come,—that's a good woman!"

"You are not deceiving me Mr. Robinson?" asked the matron, wiping away a tear.—"You wouldn't mock the sufferings of a weak woman in such a thing as this?"

"On the honesty of a soldier, ma'am, replied Horse Shoe,—the lad shall be in no danger—as said before; whatsoever."

"Then I will say no more,—answered the mother.—But Andy, my child, be sure to let Mr. Robinson keep before you."

Horse Shoe now loaded the fire-arms, and having slung the pouch across his body, he put his pistol into the hands of the boy;—then shouldering his rifle, he and his young ally left the room. Even on this occasion, serious as it might be deemed, the sergeant did not depart without giving some manifestations of that light heartedness, which no difficulties ever seemed to have power to conquer. He thrust his head back into the room, after he had crossed the threshold, and said with an encouraging laugh—Andy and me will teach them Mistress Ramsay, Pat's point of war; we will surround the rascalsuffins!"

"Now Andy, my lad,"—said Horse Shoe, after he had mounted Captain Peter,—you must get up behind me. Turn the lock of your pistol down!—the continued, as the boy sprung upon the horse's rump,—and cover it with the flap of your jacket, to keep the rain off. It won't do to hang fire at such a time as this."

The lad did as he was directed, and Horse Shoe having secured his rifle in the same way, put his horse up to a gallop and took the road in the direction that had been pursued by the soldiers.

As soon as our adventurers had gained a wood, at the distance of about half a mile, the sergeant relaxed his speed and advanced at a pace but little above a walk.

"Andy," he said,—We have got rather a ticklish sort of job, before us—so I must give you your lesson, which you will understand better by knowing something of my plan. As soon as your mother told me that these thieving villains had left her house about fifteen minutes before the rain came on, and that they had gone along upon this road, I remembered the old field up here, and the little log hut in the middle of it and was natural to suppose that they had just got about near that hut, when this rain came on,—and then, it was the most supposable case in the world, that they would naturally go into it, as the driest place they could find. So now, you see, it's my calculation that the whole batch is there at this very point of time. We will go slowly along, until we get to the other end of this wood, in sight of the old field; and then, if there is no one on the lookout, we will open our first trench;—you know what that means, Andy?"

"It means, I s'pose, that we'll go right smack at them!"—replied Andrew.

"Pretty exactly,"—said the sergeant.

"But listen to me. Just at the edge of

the woods you will have to get down, and put yourself behind a tree. I'll ride forward, as if I had a whole troop at my heels,—and if I catch them, as I expect, they will have a little fire kindled and, as likely as not, they'll be cooking some of your mother's fowls."

"Yes; I understand,"—said the boy eagerly.

"No you don't,"—replied Horse Shoe;—but you will when you hear what I am going to say. If I get at them on a war, they'll be mighty apt to think they are surrounded, and bellow like fine fellows, for quarters. And, thereupon Andy, I'll cry out 'stand fast,'—as if I was speaking to my own men,—and when you hear that, you must come up full tilt,—because it will be a signal to you that the enemy has surrendered. Then it will be your business to run into the house and bring out the muskets, as quick as a rat runs through a kitchen; & when you have done that; why, all's done; But if you should hear any popping of fire arms—that is, more than one shot, which I may chance to let off; do you take that for a bad sign, and get away as fast as you can heel it. You comprehend?"

"Oh yes,"—replied the lad,—and I'll do what you want,—and more too, may be, Mr. Robinson."

"Captain Robinson, remember, Andy; you must call me captain, in the hearing of these Scotchmen."

"I'll not forget that neither,"—answered Andrew.

By the time that these instructions were fully impressed upon the boy, our adventurous forlorn hope, as it may fitly be called, had arrived at the place which Horse Shoe had designed for the commencement of active operations. They had a clear view of the old field; & it afforded them a strong assurance that the enemy was exactly where they wished him to be, when they discovered a smoke arising from the chimney of the hotel.

Andrew was instantly posted behind a tree, and Robinson only torried a moment to make the boy repeat the signals agreed on, in order to ascertain that he had them correctly in his memory. Being satisfied from this experiment that the intelligence of the young Ramsay might be depended upon he galloped across the intervening space, and in a few seconds, abruptly reigned up his steed, in the very doorway of the hotel.

The party within was gathered around a fire at the further end; and, in the corner opposite the door, were four muskets thrown together against the wall. To spring from his saddle, thrust himself one space inside of the door, and to level his rifle at the group beside the fire, was a movement which the sergeant executed in an instant; shouting at the same time—

"Surrender to captain Robinson of the Free Will Volunteers, and the Continental Congress; or you are all dead men! Halt!"—he roostered in a voice of thunder, as if speaking to a corps under his command; file off, cornet right and left, to both sides of the house. The first man that budges a foot from that fire place, shall have fifty balls through his body!"

"To arms!"—cried the young officer who commanded the squad inside of the house. "Leap to your arms, men! Why do you stand, you villains?" he added, as he perceived his men hesitate to move towards the corner, where the muskets were piled.

"I don't want your blood young man," said Robinson coolly, as he still levelled his rifle at the officer,—nor that of your people!—but by my father's son I'll not leave one of you to be put upon a muster roll, if you move an inch!"

Both parties now stood, for a brief space, eyeing each other in a fearful suspense, during which there was an expression of mixed doubt and anger visible on the countenance of the soldiers, as they surveyed the broad proportions and met the stern glance of the sergeant—whilst the delay, also, began to raise an apprehension in the mind of Robinson, that his stratagem would be discovered.

"Upon him!—at the risk of your lives!"—cried the officer;—and, on the instant one of the soldiers moved rapidly towards the further wall; upon which the sergeant, apprehending the seizure of the weapons, sprang forward in such a manner as would have brought his body immediately before them, but a decayed plank in the door caught his foot and he fell to his knee. It was a lucky accident,—for the discharge of a pistol by the officer, planted a bullet in the log of the cabin, which would have been lodged full in the square breast of the gallant Horse Shoe, if he had retained his perpendicular position. His footing, however, was recovered almost as soon as it was lost and the next moment found him bravely posted in front of the fire arms with his own weapon thrust almost into the face of the foremost assailant.

The hurry, confusion and peril of the crisis did not take away his self possession,—but he now found himself unexpectedly thrown into a situation of infinite difficulty, where all the chances of fight were against him.

"Back men, and guard the door,"—he cried out as if again addressing his troop.

"Sir, I will not be answerable for consequences if my troopers once come into this house. If you do hope for quarters

give up on the spot!"

"His men has retreated,"—cried one of the soldiers. "Upon him boys!"—and instantly two or three pressed upon the sergeant, who, seizing his rifle in both hands, bore them back by main force until he had thrown them prostrate on the floor.—He then leaped towards the door with the intention of making good his retreat.

"Shall I let loose upon them, captain?" said Andrew Ramsay, now appearing most unexpectedly to Robinson, at the door of the hut.—"Come on my brave boys he showed as he turned his face towards the field."

"Keep them outside of the door; stand fast," cried the doughty sergeant again, with admirable promptitude in the new and sudden posture of his affairs caused by this opportune appearance of the boy.

"Sir you see that you are beaten; let me warn you once more to save the lives of your men; it is impossible for me to keep my people off a minute longer. What signifies fighting five to one?"

"During this appeal the sergeant was ably seconded by the lad outside, who was calling out first on one name and then on another as if in the presence of a troop. The device succeeded, and the officer within, believing the forbearance of Robinson to be real, at length said—

"Lower your rifle, sir; in the presence of a superior force taken by surprise and without arms it is my duty to save blood shed. With the promise of fair usage and the rights of prisoners of war, I surrender this little foraging party under my command."

"I'll make the terms agreeable,"—replied the sergeant;—"Never doubt me sir.—Right hand file advance and receive the arms of the prisoners!"

"I'm here captain," said Andrew in a concealed tone as if it were a mere occasion of merit;—and the lad quickly entered the house and secured the weapons retreating with them some paces from the door.

"Now, sir,"—said Horse Shoe, to the ensign; your sword, and whatever else you might have about you of the ammunition of war!"

The officer delivered up his sword and a pair of pocket pistols.

"Private property, I presume, will be protected,"—he said.

"Undoubtedly," replied Robinson;—"your name?—if I might take the freedom?"

Ensign St. Jerremyn, of his Majesty's seventy-first regiment of Light Infantry.

"Ensign your servant," added Horse Shoe, aiming at an unusual exhibition of politeness. "You have defended your post like an old sodger, although you might much better on your chin; I'll certify for you. But, seeing you have given up, you shall be treated like a man who has done his duty. You will walk out now and form yourselves in a line before the door. I'll engage my men shall do you no harm,—they are of a marvellous breed!"

When the little squad of prisoners submitted to this command, and came to the door, they were stricken with the most profound astonishment to find, in place of the large detachment of cavalry which they expected to see, nothing but one horse, one man and one boy. Their first emotions were expressed in curses, which were even succeeded by laughter from one or two of the number.

There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some, to resist the authority that now controlled them; and sundry glances were exchanged, which indicated a purpose to turn upon their captors.

The sergeant no sooner perceived this, than he halted, raised his rifle to his breast, and, at the same instant gave Andrew Ramsay an order to retire a few paces, and to fire one of the captured pieces at the first man who opened his lips:

"By my hand,"—he said; "if I find any trouble in taking you, all five, safe away, from this here house, I will thin your numbers with your own muskets! And that's as good as if I had sworn to it."

"You have my word sir,"—said the Ensign. "Lead on; we'll follow."

"By your leave, my pretty gentleman; you will lead, and I'll follow," replied Horse Shoe. "It may be a new piece of drill to you; but the custom is to give the prisoners the post of honour, and to walk them in front."

"As you please, sir,"—answered the Ensign. "Where do you take us?"

"You will march back the road you came,"—said the sergeant.

Finding the conqueror determined to execute summary martial law upon the first who should mutiny, the prisoners now marched in double files from the hut, back towards Ramsay's; Horse Shoe, with Captain Peter's bridle dangling over his arm, and his gallant young auxiliary Andrew, laden with double the burden of Robinson Crusoe, (having all the fire arms packed upon his shoulders,) bringing up the rear. In this order victors and vanquished returned to David Ramsay's.

"Well, I have brought you your ducks and chickens back, mistress,"—said the sergeant, as he halted his prisoners at the door;—and what's more, I have brought home a young sodger that's worth his weight in gold!"

Heaven bless my child; my boy, my



Drave boy! cried the mother, seizing the lad Andrew in her arms, and unheeding any thing else in the present perturbation of her feelings. "I feared it would be come of it; but Heaven has preserved him. Did he behave handsomely, Mr. Johnson? But I am sure he did."

"A little more venturesome, ma'am, than I wanted him to be," replied Horse Shoe. "But he did excellent service. These are his prisoners, mistress Ramsay; I should never have got them, if it hadn't been for Andy. In these drumming and firing times the babies suck in quarrel with their mother's milk. Show me another boy in America that's been to fight with them—that's all! He's a first-rate chap, mistress Ramsay; take my word for it."

From the New York Transcript.

**BURNING OF THE SIR WALTER SCOTT.**—Capt. Clark, of the Sir Walter Scott, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and proceeded yesterday morning to Boston. From his own lips we have received a full account of the burning of this gallant ship, an accident of a more extraordinary kind than has happened in the American seas for a long time past.

The Sir Walter Scott sailed from New Orleans on the 21st May, with a cargo of 4794 bales of cotton, 18 seamen, and 3 passengers, one of them a lady, Mrs. Hamilton, far gone into that interesting situation in which ladies are who love their lords. The ship was owned in Boston, was only two years old, and was valued at \$25,000. Her destination was Liverpool.

In coming down the Gulf Stream, the vessel encountered a heavy gale from the south-west. The sea was running mountains high. On the morning of the 31st June, about eight o'clock, in latitude 31° 34' N., long. 75° 43' W., when under double reefed topsails, and bearing upon the wind, opposite, or nearly so, Charleston, South Carolina, a heavy peal of thunder broke over the gallant ship. It seemed as if the heavens had been rent asunder. The captain's three passengers were in their cabins. The lady started in a fright, and the Captain jumped on deck in so much haste as to be without his shoes. The electric fluid had struck the foremast, ran into the foremast where the seamen were at breakfast, dashed every thing into pieces, sent the men sprawling in all directions, and completely raked the vessel fore and aft between deck and in the hold. The suddenness and force of the terrible blow made the vessel hang in suspense for a moment on the top of the billow. Every person was astonished, but no one yet knew the extent of the injury.

In a few minutes, the cry of "fire! fire!" was raised, and the terror of that cry may be imagined—far at sea, surrounded by storms, and at the mercy of the enraged element. The seamen were almost struck senseless by the electric shock. This cry awakened them to a new sense of danger. The passengers almost lost their senses, and the lady, Mrs. H., was the only one whose courage rose up to meet the danger with promptitude and energy. "The long boat," the long boat," was shouted. "It was now six or eight minutes since the lightning had struck, and every part of the cargo, fore and aft, was steadily on fire. The long boat was full of various articles, and could not be got out at the moment. The Captain now ran below, seized a cushion and a pistol, came on deck, surveyed himself, the occasion—"men," said he, "you never yet deserted me in danger—toss yourselves now. I'll show the first man that does not at once do his duty. Clear out of the long boat—down with the gun; stir, stir, or in ten minutes we shall be eternally!" The lady jumped also on deck, with hair in disorder, stood by the Captain, and appeared to be a very spirit of heaven animating the flatter mortals to their task.

The thunder-struck men, headed by the mate, hurried as well as they could, cleared out the long boat, launched the gig, and then swung down the boat in the boiling ocean below. "Put the lady in the long boat," shouted the Captain. The ship was at this moment sailing tremendously—the flames bursting forth in all directions—her masts tottering to the gale. The lady reached the boat in safety. "Thank God," said the Captain. Two disabled seamen were placed near her—six others put into the gig. The Captain and his mate were the last to leave the deck of the burning ship.

All were now in the boats. "Cut adrift—cast off," shouted the Captain. They cut adrift from the burning ship and pushed out of her wake. "All is lost," said the Captain, "but our lives are yet left us; we have another chance to live out the gale." The moment the long boat and the gig left the burning vessel, her masts fell by the board. The flames burst forth in greater magnificence than ever, the thunder rolled, the lightning still flashed, the sea was roaring aloud, and the two small boats floated out on the billows before the wind, and entirely at its mercy.

At last, in about fifty minutes from the first stroke, a long sheet of flame covered the wreck, and the whole gallant fleet of the Sir Walter Scott sunk down into the water, and was seen no more. "It's all over with the gallant Sir Walter," said the lady.

The Captain, crew, & passengers now sailed for the coast. They had little provisions, every thing had been lost, and their prospect was gloomy enough. The two boats kept each other's company all that day and the succeeding night. It was still blowing hard. At the peep of dawn the next day, the Captain espied a sail to the leeward. It was immediately determined to send the gig to the vessel in sight, and endeavor to get aboard, if possible. Accordingly a sail was sighted out of an old wreck, a mast was raised, and this sail spread before the wind. "Mate," said the Captain, "you must go alone to that vessel, and get on board the best way you can." "Aye, aye, Sir," said the mate.

A way started the gig on the swelling billows below the gale, with the mate at their helm. "What a cheering sight it was," said the Captain; "she streaked it, Sir, over the billows like a forked lightning itself down the crest of the Sir Walter, now under now above the waves."

In a short time, the gig reached her destination. The vessel proved to be the *Saladin*, Humphries. She backed her yards to another brief spinn, the long boat appeared, all were taken on board, not forgetting the lady, who in great danger had cheered and animated the men at their task.

Captain Clarke, his crew, and passengers were landed at Norfolk. The Captain himself had lost every thing on board. He had \$15,000 in English coin, but it went all to the bottom. When the people of Norfolk knew their situation, offers were made to make a subscription, but he refused any aid of that kind. He sold his two boats and with some private aid, paid all his own expenses, and those of his men, and when he reached New York had just ten dollars in his pocket, which he presented to Mr. Hamilton, who arrived in this city.

Captain Clarke, throughout the whole of these horrible scenes, exhibited the highest gallantry and presence of mind. Such a man can provide against all ordinary accidents, but when the lightning of Heaven itself strikes a ship to the bottom, we must all submit in silence.

#### DEBUT OF AN ACTRESS.

After the rising sun had been duly appreciated in verse, and the blue hills in the distance mentioned in prose, the gentleman from London appeared; and having bowed two or three times in grateful acknowledgment of the welcome he received at the hands of the Worthing public, clasped his own hands, and enquired, in the key of G, where his love, his shepherdess, could possibly be. His voice was a very sweet, and full tenor; and when he concluded with a prolonged shake on the word "part," in the third repetition of the expressive line,

"To die were better than to part from thee," the applause and cries of *encore* were so vehement, that it was doubtful whether the audience would ever be further informed as to the present occupation of the fair object of his attachment. Three times did he enquire where his shepherdess was, each time with the same clasping of hands, and the same shake on the word "part," during which he stretched his arms towards the gallery, and then desparingly dropped the left, while leaning the right against a tree, he tranquilly awaited the appearance of the person whose coming was supposed to be a pleasing surprise.

She came, bounding on the stage, her light figure set off to the utmost advantage by the correctest of peasant's dresses, and her rich golden hair plaited with blue ribbon and down to her waist. Her smile was already pensive, and sweeter even than her smile was the sound of her laugh; it was like the laugh of a child—so full of merriment and music that you involuntarily paused as you heard it, and envied the lightness of heart that could produce it. The young couple then advanced, and prepared to sing a duet. A spirited and lively accompaniment was played, and the eyes of the attentive audience were fixed on the imaginary peasant girl, when she was observed to pause; to falter; and remain silent. In vain did her Swiss lover speak in an anxious and under tone, in vain the prompter prompted; in vain the musicians repeated the symphony, that she might have time to gain courage. The smile faded from her lovely face; she gave a wild, melancholy stare around the house; and finally, as the mingled storm of encouragement and disapprobation rose from the excited audience, she burst into tears and was led off the stage. The curtain was lowered for a moment, & being raised again, a comic song (originally intended to have been introduced between the first & second piece) was performed, & listened to with tolerable patience. But when the curtain was again dropped, and one of the gentlemen in the Swiss costume came forward to state that Miss Fitzharris was most indisposed to appear, but that Miss Long (the regular prima donna of the company) had kindly undertaken to supply her place, the indignation of the audience knew no bounds. Yells, hooting, whistling, groans, and exclamations resounded through the house; and when the manager, a pale, fine-looking man, in the dress of a brigand and chief, appeared, he was assailed with hisses and continued yells, while orange peel and other things were thrown on the stage with a rapidity and violence which compelled him to retreat.

A fresh burst of riot (in which, however, applause predominated) was at length hushed, that the manager might be heard. He spoke under considerable agitation and embarrassment, looked paler and more alarmed than a bandit chief ought to do, and now and then he paused and cleared his throat, as if affected by the substance of what he had to communicate. At length he wound up somewhat long and submissive apology with the following remarkable sentences: "Sir, while the poor player is fretting his hour on the stage, does he never enter your minds to think of his private feelings? Does it never strike you that, perhaps, whilst ministering to your amusement, his heart may be grieved, or his body racked with pain? That, while you are laughing at a joke he has echoed a hundred times, he may be tired or sad; fearing arrest, or anxious about a dying friend; he may (as there are well-known instances of) be standing before you, painted and tinselled for the mockery of the night, and know at that very time that certain death is near at hand, stealing upon him by degrees, and at last in agony? Yes, Sir, this is often the player's fate; and in spite of all this he must act. The public who applaud his talents have small compassion for his infirmities; they wait patiently till he has struggled from his sick-bed, or been liberated from a prison; he must appear; sick, sad, and anxious though he be; or he must forfeit his engagement, and with it his means of subsistence. Sir, the appearance of the accomplished actress who this night attempted the part of Phoebe, has been delayed a week, by a grievous affliction. She served herself for her task, she believed herself sufficiently strong to succeed; she has failed, and your disappointment is excited. But, when I inform you that the poor young creature you have hissed off the stage, buried her child a beautiful infant of nearly two years old last Saturday; that she is a friendless stranger, without any ties but that she has lost; when I tell you that the peasant girl, whose merry laugh you applauded, has wept unceasingly for the last eight days; surely every heart will pity her distress, and feel that their disappointment is light in comparison? The Wife and Woman's Reward."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

**A Trolling Race for a Silver Cup.**—Given by the proprietor, two mile heats, took place at the Kendall Course on Thursday, 2nd inst. The day was uncommonly fine, and the track in excellent order. At one o'clock the dogs were summoned to the post, when the following of those entered, made their appearance:

Mr. Sherlock's b. b. Francis Duffy.  
Mr. McIntock's gr. b. Rocket.  
Mr. Grant's ch. b. Ben Davis.  
Mr. Goddard's col. proving lame, did not make his appearance—in consequence of which, the subscribers unanimously agreed to admit Mr. Eidgey's ch. m. Fanny Kemble (although she had not been previously entered) in lieu of him. At the signal all four came up in handsome style, and went off well together; Duffy the favorite, and best 3 to 1 on him against the field freely offered and taken; the result proved the matter; however, for after various breaks and changes, Rocket came in ahead, winning the heat handsomely, Ben, second—Duffy, third; Fanny, distanced. Time, 3m 30s.

After the usual interval the dogs were summoned to the post, when the following were promptly obeyed; the dogs in a good order and well conditioned. Rocket as much the favorite as Duffy was in the first heat; and justly too, for all were of opinion that he quit woe, and many wished it for the sake of his spirit; but as there is "many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," so it proved in this instance; for as the noble grey was making the last turn home, his rider made it too short, which threw the horse off, and the heat was taken by Duffy. Time, 3m 30s.

At the start for the third heat Duffy again became the favorite of the "knowing ones," and in this they were not mistaken; he came in ahead, winning the heat and race finely, in 3m.

The race therefore was one of intense interest, and gave the most entire satisfaction to the very large number of persons who witnessed it—particularly as it is a description of racing not frequent here; this, however, will not long be the case, as several gentlemen have already started a Trolling Club, and from present appearances there is no doubt but it will be very numerous, and that they will be enabled to offer liberal purses. We may then expect to see the "crack dogs" from the "Hunting Park," "Harlem," and "Centerville" courses, to contend with our bits o' blood on the "Kendall," where they will meet with a cordial reception and plenty of work.

It is due to Fanny Kemble, to state that she had not been trained for the race, and in consequence, could not be kept down to her work; or she might have been a troublesome nag in the contest, as she has proved herself on former occasions, like her illustrious namesake, "hard to beat."

A large number of those who were at the race, dined at the "Kendall House," where every thing that could gratify the taste was found on the table of the day; the proprietor whose exertions on this, as on all former occasions, to render his guests comfortable, were unremitting. The Kendall House is now a place of fashionable resort, and is extensively patronized by the ladies the facilities of reaching it are so great and the expenses so trifling, that all who really wish to enjoy themselves after the "heat and burden" of the day, should not neglect the opportunity offered them—the "Walter Scott" with Canton, bids fair to be as profitable to her owners as she is serviceable to the public, making her trips nearly with full freight, particularly in the afternoon.

From the New Orleans Bee.

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**—A medical traveller has kindly communicated to us the results of his long professional experience in various parts of the world, as to the most prompt and efficient treatment of the disease.

It is now ascertained by the best physicians that the origin or seat of the yellow fever is in the stomach, to dislodge the entire contents of the stomach there fore his first essay—and this he does not

der, son of the Association, of this district, which is announced in another column, was attended with circumstances of the most painful character. A number of young gentlemen had been killed on board the *Reverend Outer* (Capt. Jones, which lay at anchor off the Point, on the afternoon of Saturday. Towards the close of the evening several of them went in swimming, and afterwards retired to the cabin. Mr. Magruder, laid himself down in a bath to rest, having been exhausted by over exertion in swimming; while lying there one of the young gentlemen, present took up a large duck gun, with a pressure lock, that stood in the corner, and throwing it round in playful mood, the cap exploded, and the contents of the gun were discharged into the head of Mr. Magruder, tearing the skull off and killing him instantaneously.

We forbear making any remark on this truly melancholy accident, but having conversed with James B. Stannbury, Esq., the coroner, who held the inquest over the body, we deem it proper to state that not the slightest blame is to be attached to any, one present, and that the gun was believed by them all not to be loaded.

This unfortunate occurrence has plunged the young gentlemen, who were the involuntary cause of it, into the most profound grief, which requires the anxious exertions of his relatives and friends to assuage. Between him and the deceased the greatest intimacy and friendship subsisted.

The deceased was buried on Sunday with military honors, followed to the grave by his agonized relatives and friends, naval officers and a large assemblage of citizens.

#### HONEST JACKSONIANS LOOK HERE!

As Col. Johnson has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, we would call your attention to the following serious matter from the Louisville Journal:

Within the last three days, we have been favored with half a dozen letters, from Scott county, on a subject which is directly creating much excitement in the vicinity of Georgetown. The annexed extracts from one of them, written by an individual of the highest responsibility, sufficiently explain the whole matter. We have not a word of comment to add. Georgetown, Ky. June 24th 1835.

I should not be so prompt in answering your letter, but that I well know your love for a good joke, and I have one of the very best to tell you: or I should rather say a good truth for such it is.

Col. R. M. Johnson's second wife, Madame Partheu, a yellow woman, has eloped with one of his Indian students, carrying with her a check for one thousand dollars, and cash to the amount of \$300, which she took out of her (the husband's) drawer; she having possession of his keys. The name of the Indian is Jones, and he is a fine looking copper-faced savage.

The circumstances were these, one of Julia's nieces, and Mrs. Johnson, set off on horse back, on Sunday last, to pay a visit. Two of the Indian students, Jones and Hunter, after conveying away four trunks of finery, went off with them. The Colonel sent Spencer, his overseer, a brother of his son-in-law, in pursuit of them. He ascertained that the runaways had left Lexington on Monday.

The Jackson men here are much shocked at this runaway match. They say it has happened at a most unfortunate time, and they are afraid his political opponents will get hold of the facts and make them public. This severe interruption of Col. Johnson's domestic happiness is not to be wondered at. He has been paid by the government to teach the Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy the principles of morality, and make them familiar with the duties and decencies of civilized life. Instead of doing this, he has set them the example and been their practical tutor in all the mysteries of the most low and degrading licentiousness. Under such circumstances, it is matter of surprise that his pupils should take possession of his wife or daughter, whenever whim or fancy lead them to prefer those favored personages to the other wenches of the neighborhood.

Yours truly,

Julia was the Colonel's first wife. She died a year or two since.

Col. Johnson never was married. He is now what he ever has been; a bachelor. The stories that have been so freely circulated about his domestic relations are sheer fabrications.—*Union (N. Y.) Observer.*

Legally we admit Colonel Johnson never was married; but he was as legally married as either of the degraded creatures that live with his daughters, and they are considered and acknowledged by Col. Johnson to be men and wife; for he has deeded to each of them a tract of land and makes it read; to Daniel Pence and Imogene Pence his wife, to The Scott and Adeline J. Scott his wife. Neither Pence nor Scott was legally married to Colonel Johnson's daughters; for the laws of our state will not permit their being so married; but they live with them as such, and are so treated and spoken of by Colonel Johnson and their neighbors. Col. Johnson has as much right to claim the title of widower, as Pence or Scott would have if either of them should lose his wife; and perhaps more so for we understand that he has lost his first wife by the cholera two years ago, but has recently been deprived of his second one by the base ingratitude of an Indian, who was lately a student of the Choctaw Academy.

**Inflammation of the Throat Cured by Alum.**—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, is as marvellous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils; it arrests all symptoms as it were by enchantment, the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns and the convalescence is quickly decided and complete. Alum had already been in use for certain disorders of the throat in malignant inflammation, for example, then in chronic, but as the greater number of

practitioners remained fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations, its use was not so extensive as it deserved to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, Mr. Valpey hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

BY WILLIAM WIRT.

The chief justice of the United States is in person tall, meagre, emaciated, his muscles relaxed, and his joints loosely connected, so not only to disqualify him, apparently, for any vigorous exertions of the body, but to destroy every thing like elegance and harmony in his air and movements.—Indeed in his whole appearance and demeanor—dress, attitude and gestures—sitting, standing or walking—he is far removed from the idolizing graces of Lord Chesterfield, as any other gentleman on earth.

To contemplate the portrait: his head and face are small in proportion to his height; his complexion swarthy; the muscles of his face being relaxed, gives him the appearance of a man of 80 years of age, nor can he be much younger. His countenance has a faithful expression of great good humour and hilarity; while his black eyes, the unerring index—possess an irradiating spirit, which proclaims the imperial power of the mind that sits enthroned within.

This extraordinary man, without the aid of fancy, without the advantage of person, voice, attitude, gesture, or any of the ornaments of a speaker, deserves to be considered as one of the most eloquent men in the world; if eloquence may be said to consist in the power of seizing the attention with irresistible force, and never permitting it to elude the grasp, until the hearer has received the conviction which the speaker intends.

As to his person, it has already been described. His voice is dry and hard, his attitude in his most effective orations was often extremely awkward, as it was not unusual for him to stand with his feet proceeding from his right arm, and containing merely in a vehement perpendicular swing of it from above the elevation of his head to the bar, behind which he was accustomed to stand.

As to fancy, if he held a seat in his mind at all, which I very much doubt, his gigantic genius flung it with disdain on a her flower decked plants and blooming pastures. However, will you ask, with a look of incredulous curiosity—how is it possible that such a man can hold the attention of an audience enchained to a speech of an extraordinary length? I will tell you.

He possessed an original and almost supernatural faculty; of developing the subject by a single glance of his mind, and detecting at once the very point which the controversy depends. No matter what the question, though ten times more knotty than the "gnatcatcher," the lightning of heaven is not more resolute than his astonishing penetration. Nor does the exercise of it seem to cost him an effort.—On the contrary, it is as easy as vision. I am persuaded that his eyes do not fly over a landscape and take in its various objects with more promptitude and facility, than his mind embraces and analyzes the most complex subjects.

Possessing while at the bar this intellectual elevation, which enabled him to look down and comprehend the whole ground at once, he determined immediately, and without difficulty, on which side the question might be most advantageously approached, and assailed; in a bad cause, his art consisted in laying his premises so remotely from the point directly in debate, or else in terms so general and specious that the hearer seeing no consequences, which could be drawn from them, was just as willing to admit as not; but his premises once admitted, the demonstration, however distant, followed as certainly, as cogently, and as inevitably, as any demonstration in Euclid.

All his eloquence consisted in the apparently deep self conviction and emphatic earnestness of his manner; the correspondent simplicity and energy of his style, the close and logical connection of his thoughts, and the easy gradations by which he opens his lights on the attentive minds of his hearers.

#### From the Baltimore Chronicle.

**THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.**—Who will be made Chief Justice? is a question which is now often asked but which cannot with any degree of certainty be answered at present. The office of Chief Justice of the United States ought not to be hastily conferred upon any one. In one sense certainly, it is more important than the office of President of the U. States, and in every other sense, it is second only to that high office. It belongs to the President and senate to fill the station and it is well remarked by a contemporary, that any attempt to fill the office on the principle, "let the victors belong the spoils"—which Mr. Calhoun's celebrated declaration will call up the whole nation as one man, to discountenance the procedure. We do not say that it has been General Jackson's aim to make the Supreme Court an electioneering machine; but had this been the case and had the Senate acted with him, how much he could have accomplished towards the fulfillment of his object. Already have five vacancies occurred off the Bench since he has been president, three of which have been filled by the appointment of Messrs. McLean, Baldwin, and Wayne—all excellent men. Mr. Taney has also been nominated to fill a fourth vacancy, but has not been confirmed by the Senate. And now a fifth vacancy occurs by the death of Chief Justice Marshall.

Who shall fill this latter vacancy? We do hope the nomination will be made without regard to party. There is one man who is perhaps the best qualified for the station; but perhaps far above all others in the country; but who, it may be, would not accept the appointment were it tendered to him. That man is Daniel Webster. We do believe that his appointment and acceptance of the office would meet the general approbation of the whole country.

Among other gentlemen, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office of Chief Justice are Messrs. P. P. Barbour and B. W. Leigh, of Virginia, Edward Livingston, of New York, Horace Binney, of Pennsylvania, R. B. Taney, of Maryland, Louis McLane, of Delaware, Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey and Judge Story, of Massachusetts.

**Texas.**—The Mexican government has issued a decree, bearing date April 28, 1835, the object of which is probably to prevent the settlement of Texas by citizens of the United States. The Washington Telegraph supposes that the design of the law may not be to affect the bona fide settler, but to prevent the civil authorities from disposing of large grants to speculators.

**Art. 1.** The law of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas of the 14th March, of this year, being in its first two articles opposed to the law of August 15, 1834, therefore all alienations which may have been made in conformity thereof, are declared null and void.

**Art. 2.** In conformity with the power invested in Congress by Art. 7, of said law of August 15,

1834, it is forbidden to continuous and titorial States to dispose of their unoccupied lands for the purpose of colonization, until some rules and regulations on that subject should be enacted.

**Art. 3.** If any particular State intends to alienate any part of its unoccupied land, it must previously obtain the consent of the General Government, which in case it would purchase it would be performed, on its paying said State the price required.

**Art. 4.** The general government may, by virtue of Art. 5 and 4 of the law of March 6, 1830 purchase from the State of Coahuila and Texas, at the stipulated price, the forty hundred lots which said state pretends to be compelled to sell.

#### ATTENTION PATRIOTS.

The French of Talbot, opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, are earnestly invited to attend in General Meeting at Easton on TUESDAY 31st day of JULY at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the political state of the Times—and to elect six Delegates, to meet six other Delegates from each of the Counties of Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil, in general Convention at Centerville on THURSDAY the 23d day of July, then and there to advise with each other and to recommend a Candidate for Congress in this District.

This invitation is given in conformity to a suggestion which has been some time published in the District and which first came from Kent county—and as no opposition seems to have been made to it, it is hoped by Many that it will be

#### THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF ALL.

We are informed by a friend that he, with two others, carefully counted the grains in a head of wheat picked up without much care, on the Farm of Mr. WILLIAM HENSLY in Queen Ann's, and found it to contain one hundred and thirteen perfectly formed Kernels, and one imperfect. The grain of the wheat this year is very perfect and full, and the head unusually well filled—so great still is the mischief to the present crop from the severe winter, and serious ravages of the fly, that he who makes this year more than the half an average crop, is a fortunate farmer.

The following is a good exemplification of the spurious and pretentious exclusive Democracy of the precious Van Buren party, who talk about the will of the People—the voice of the People—a fresh representation of the people, and such things, as if they cared any thing about them.—Here we have whole-hog Van Buren Democracy, worked by steam, with a patent right for inventing threshing machines and for President Making, secured according to modern Democratic Law.

#### THE STEAM DOCTOR AND BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Steam has worked wonders in the present century, but one of its greatest miracles was wrought at Baltimore, during the sitting of the recent Convention—for it there made fifteen men out of one! Strange as this may seem, it is true. All Tennessee was carried in the saddle bags of a steam physician, and deposited without ceremony at the feet of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Edmund Rucker is certainly the Great Physician of his day!

The history of this man's visit is an excellent commentary on the late Humberg Convention. It appears Mr. Rucker has been driving a distinguished business in Tennessee as a steam doctor, but was induced to diversify his practice by the indulgence of a taste for invention, and accomplished a Threshing Machine with which he was determined to astonish the natives on the Atlantic Coast. Full of this matter he went to Washington to obtain a Patent, and make a deposit of his wonderful machine. Here he became inoculated with a passion for President making, and visited Baltimore with visions of political glory staring him full in the face.—It was not difficult for old Steam Doctor and Threshing Machine maker, to place himself in the same relative position to the people of Tennessee—that Jackson in his Protest did to the whole American people; and he soon became convinced by a little Van Buren logic that he was the embodied representation of the Whole Democracy of his State. Under this impression, he suggested to the Committee his disposition to act in that capacity.

"What are your credentials?" says the Committee.

"I am an efficient Steam Doctor, and inventor of a Threshing Machine—and have just come from Washington."

"So far so good," says the Committee; "but what else?"

"I am a whole-Hog Jackson man."

"But there are two kinds of Whole-Hog Jackson men. Are you a whole-Hog Van Buren Jackson man, or a whole-Hog White and Bell Jackson man?"

"I am a whole-Hog Van Buren man."

"Better and better," says the Committee; "do you go for Dick Johnson or Rives?"

"Old Tennessee against the world," repeats the Steam Doctor.

"Who sent you here?"

"I came in the mail-coach all the way from Washington, and the Devil of a tire I had of it."

"Who do you represent?"

"I am a type of the whole magnificent Democracy of Tennessee!"

"Who elected you?"

"I elected myself."

"Do you believe that the Office of Holiness is by virtue of their offices the People—the whole People, and nothing but the People?"

"I have the most implicit faith in that doctrine—and I believe moreover that they ought to be, and always will be the People."

"No more questions will be asked, Mr. Rucker. You are as good as the best of us and a little better; for you will have to stand for fifteen years."

"I thank you gentlemen. If I had fifty I should throw them all the right way."

And Mr. Rucker has forthwith declared and sworn to be fifteen men duly elected by the people of Tennessee to deliver their sentiments in the Baltimore Convention!

#### HURRAH FOR THE REIGN OF HUMBURG.

Altos.

#### BALTIMORE, July 10.

THE WHOLE CONVENTION that assembled yesterday at Elklicott's Mills, concluded their labors harmoniously & satisfactorily, by nominating JAMES P. HENRY, of Baltimore—brother, and CHARLES R. STANLEY, of Anne Arundel county, as Candidates for Congress from the Fourth District.—Gas.

Every body who he was Bank-rags and would one could used gold man in gold—paid for have a representation scenes of the

"Scene—Washer-w—

"Here's a—Sorry to be—for in my

"Sit down—

"I want you—And it will

"Currency?—Sir?—Your gene—Banking?—I know

"I mean the—not—Are of that—Briarcan be

Bless me!—Or—Strangled—The very

"Do you li—jus—'Not very—Ho—Do you li—Hu

"Don't be—hor—'I am quit—hor—'Don't talk—gla

"And you—Old man—ter—I take you

[Exit in state of co

A vas—Globe, ha—to the Stat—envelope, 'The old—Federal of—cial privi—this same—self a cap

It is se—Whig pa—bad pol—disgrace—them co—proved to—the G—the Bona—from him—the expe—in Jaco—been to—the ques—side.—C

I—We lo—books, b—brings t—ship Rb—The Ch—indemn

Carr—these w—land; th—them la—style.

Mr. L—Minis—In a no—says, "I—washed—close, I—ter be—pray t—accept—have b—under o—to reply—who ha—in the p—confide—regard—carry i—be tem—having—realize—sons a—try the

The—ner as—plying—other—as ful—ever t—The—will t—ter, c—late, i—heavi

Th—point—is prob—believe

Am—young—Maine—in the—and th—looki

#### EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Morning, Saturday July 18.

#### Attention Patriots.

The French of Talbot, opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, are earnestly invited to attend in General Meeting at Easton on TUESDAY 31st day of JULY at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the political state of the Times—and to elect six Delegates, to meet six other Delegates from each of the Counties of Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil, in general Convention at Centerville on THURSDAY the 23d day of July, then and there to advise with each other and to recommend a Candidate for Congress in this District.

This invitation is given in conformity to a suggestion which has been some time published in the District and which first came from Kent county—and as no opposition seems to have been made to it, it is hoped by Many that it will be

#### THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF ALL.

We are informed by a friend that he, with two others, carefully counted the grains in a head of wheat picked up without much care, on the Farm of Mr. WILLIAM HENSLY in Queen Ann's, and found it to contain one hundred and thirteen perfectly formed Kernels, and one imperfect. The grain of the wheat this year is very perfect and full, and the head unusually well filled—so great still is the mischief to the present crop from the severe winter, and serious ravages of the fly, that he who makes this year more than the half an average crop, is a fortunate farmer.

The following is a good exemplification of the spurious and pretentious exclusive Democracy of the precious Van Buren party, who talk about the will of the People—the voice of the People—a fresh representation of the people, and such things, as if they cared any thing about them.—Here we have whole-hog Van Buren Democracy, worked by steam, with a patent right for inventing threshing machines and for President Making, secured according to modern Democratic Law.

#### THE STEAM DOCTOR AND BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Steam has worked wonders in the present century, but one of its greatest miracles was wrought at Baltimore, during the sitting of the recent Convention—for it there made fifteen men out of one! Strange as this may seem, it is true. All Tennessee was carried in the saddle bags of a steam physician, and deposited without ceremony at the feet of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Edmund Rucker is certainly the Great Physician of his day!

The history of this man's visit is an excellent commentary on the late Humberg Convention. It appears Mr. Rucker has been driving a distinguished business in Tennessee as a steam doctor, but was induced to diversify his practice by the indulgence of a taste for invention, and accomplished a Threshing Machine with which he was determined to astonish the natives on the Atlantic Coast. Full of this matter he went to Washington to obtain a Patent, and make a deposit of his wonderful machine. Here he became inoculated with a passion for President making, and visited Baltimore with visions of political glory staring him full in the face.—It was not difficult for old Steam Doctor and Threshing Machine maker, to place himself in the same relative position to the people of Tennessee—that Jackson in his Protest did to the whole American people; and he soon became convinced by a little Van Buren logic that he was the embodied representation of the Whole Democracy of his State. Under this impression, he suggested to the Committee his disposition to act in that capacity.

"What are your credentials?" says the Committee.

"I am an efficient Steam Doctor, and inventor of a Threshing Machine—and have just come from Washington."

"So far so good," says the Committee; "but what else?"

"I am a whole-Hog Jackson man."

"But there are two kinds of Whole-Hog Jackson men. Are you a whole-Hog Van Buren Jackson man, or a whole-Hog White and Bell Jackson man?"

"I am a whole-Hog Van Buren man."

"Better and better," says the Committee; "do you go for Dick Johnson or Rives?"

"Old Tennessee against the world," repeats the Steam Doctor.

"Who sent you here?"

"I came in the mail-coach all the way from Washington, and the Devil of a tire I had of it."

"Who do you represent?"

"I am a type of the whole magnificent Democracy



Every body that reads Boston's speeches in the Senate, remembers that last winter, when he was uttering one of his quips about Bank notes and gold coin, he said he had not and would not have a Bank note, except one counterfeit that he held, but that he used gold coin altogether—paid his backman in gold—paid his washerwoman in gold—paid for every thing in gold—Here, we have a representation of one of these golden scenes of the Humpbucker in true style.

**A SLIGHT MISTAKE.**  
[Scene—Senator Humpbucker's Study. Enter Washerwoman with a bill for the Senator.]

Here's a small bill, Sir—just a dozen pieces. Sorry to trouble you—But I wait the money. For in my purse, Sir, I do not see a single Eagle you promised me!

Sit down, good lady; I would hold some coin. I want your opinion on momentous subjects—And it will give me great delight to know your views on the currency!

Currency? quoth? What the deuce is that, Sir?  
Your general ideas with regard to Banking, Banking! heaven bless you! Really, I don't know, Sir.

What you can mean, Sir?  
I mean the Money. Tell me what you think of that Anacridon—horrible the dragon—Briarrose hydra—every thing in short, ma'am, Humpbucker and damnable!

Bless me! I thought that the Hero of New Orleans Strangled the monster! Surely, Sir, you said so. The very last time you were so very kind as To settle my bill, Sir!

Do you like rags, ma'am? Answer me that question!  
Not very partial to them, may it please your Honor!

Do you like Gold, ma'am? Really, Mr. Humpbucker.

What can you mean, Sir?  
Don't be alarmed, ma'am! I have no intention.

I am quite surprised, Sir. "Madam, on my honor!"  
Don't talk to me, Sir! That you should imagine!

Fiel Mr. Humpbucker!  
That you ashamed, Sir? Isn't it a pity Old men like you, Sir, shouldn't know and better?

I take your gold, Sir! You're a pretty fellow—Miserer of Miserer!

[Exit in a rage. Senator Humpbucker left in a state of consternation.]

A vast number of packages of the Extra Globe, have been forwarded from Washington to the State of Mississippi, endorsed on the envelope, "Free—Andrew Jackson, P. U. S." The old democratic doctrine used to be that Federal officers should not exercise their official privileges for purposes of electioneering—and we have even had a giant lecture from this same Andrew Jackson, when he was himself a candidate, upon this very topic.

It is seriously discussed among some of the Whig papers at the North, whether it is not bad policy to advise that Col. Johnson would disgrace the office of Vice President, some of them contending that the more unworthy he is proved to be, the more desirable he becomes to the Great Republican party—Others think that the Colonel has been selected by Van Buren to draw off a share of public scrutiny from himself. After what has happened, and the experience we have had of what things in Jackson and his friends have not only been tolerated, but increased their popularity, the question is certainly not very hard to decide.—*Charleston Times.*

**LATER FROM FRANCE.**  
We learn from the Philadelphia Exchange books, that the New York 10 o'clock boat brings the arrival of New York of the packet ship Rhone, Rockef, master, from Havre—sailed June 24. No news of importance.—The Chamber of Peers had not acted upon our indemnity bill.—*U. S. Gazette 10th.*

**CATHOLIC CHURCHES.**—In the year 1800 there were only 40 Catholic Churches in England; there are now more than 500, many of them large edifices quite in the Cathedral style.

Mr. LIVINGSTON has resigned his situation as Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Court. In a note to Mr. Forsyth, dated 20th ult. he says: "The principal business with which I was charged having thus been brought to a close, I presume that my services can no longer be useful to my country, and I therefore pray that the President will be pleased to accept my resignation of the trust which I have been honored." Mr. Forsyth, in reply, under date of 30th ult. says: "I am directed to reply, that the President cannot allow you who have been so long and usefully employed in the public service, to leave the trust just conferred on you, without an expression of his regard and respect." And that you will carry into a retirement which he believes may be temporary, the consciousness not only of having performed your duty, but of having realized the anticipations of your fellow citizens and secured for yourself and your country the just appreciation of the world.

**The Crops.**—The Salem (N. J.) Banner says: "Our farmers have commenced plowing the fields in their grain; and another week or two will find their barns as full and as heavy with these crops, as ever they were at any previous season. The wheat, rye and oats of our county will turn out as good, and as well as better crop, than for many years past; the time of 'gathering in' will be rather late, but the wheat in particular will be heavier."

**The Norfolk Herald of Wednesday says:** "The rumor given out in our last, of the appointment of Mr. Tandy to be Chief Justice, is probably premature, though it is generally believed that it will be confirmed in due time."

**AMERICAN POPULATION.**—The wife of a young man of Massachusetts, now residing in Maine, has presented him with five children, in the space of eleven months, two at one birth, and three at another.—*The American party looking up.*

**For the Eastern Gazette.**  
Having waited very patiently, but in vain, for a defence of the Primary School law, and for a refutation of my objections against it, I deem it expedient to make a brief reply to "Observer." I am not one of those, Sir, who believe in the infallibility and perfectibility of the labours of man, either in Church or State. If this were the case, we should not so often see laws enacted, repealed, and re-enacted, and suppositions heaped and filled upon suppositions, until confusion is rendered worse confounded, and the subject matter involved in the most gloomy uncertainty. If my pen has drawn up a wretched caricature of the Government's handling, it behooves him to hasten to the rescue, and to delineate a tripod and gaff-like likeness, but I strongly suspect that this failure of the law has not been able to recognize his own offspring, in the portrait that has been exhibited to the public's gaze.

Whether laws are passed by "overwhelming majorities" of the votes of the Sovereign People, who, according to "Observer's" notions, can do no wrong, or by their Representatives (who may sometimes err, still I hold it as sound Republican doctrine, that such enactments do no hurt or detriment on the merits of them, or foreclose all discussion as to their probable operation.

It is a matter of little moment, whether I am known to "Observer" or not, of whether I am "one of the obnoxious Fellows," or a member of the good, old Democratic Party, which, by the bye, has been dead and buried, a long time ago, but it grates rather harsh upon the nerves, to be charged with plotting to "deceive the people; and to cheat them out of their dearest rights." The writer of this Whig, well knows, that there has not been one word written against the system, but against the plan that has been proposed for carrying it into effect. If the truth could be known I apprehend it would be found, that this People generally, both leaved and ignorant voted, for the system of Primary Instruction, under the impression, that it would not be very oppressive to any class in the community, to carry it into operation, under the law that had been referred to them. Now if it should be manifested, by plain and intelligible statement and calculations that it will operate differently from what was expected, and will require the imposition of such taxes upon the County as will prove ruinous and disastrous in the extreme; can any good result be alleged, why it should not be repealed and a more eligible one substituted in its place. I "Observer" is so kind as to tell the People's rights, let him prove the fallacy of the arguments and objections against the existing law, and the real cost and expense that he thinks, would be attendant on it. I should be also glad to know; whether he, or the Father of the law, is of opinion that the Taxable inhabitants of those Districts where schools shall not have been carried into operation under the law, should be taxed to pay for the education of children in other districts where schools shall or may be established, or whether the law ever contemplated, that schools should go into operation in any, or even in one district, unless they were, at the same time in successful operation in all the districts. It is probable that no more than one fifth of the School districts will avail themselves of their privilege, and organize their schools. It therefore becomes an important question, whether a tax shall be levied upon the whole county, to educate the children within such favored Districts, to the total exclusion of all other children. This omission is certainly their own fault, but it evinces great disregard of, and indifference to their own dearest interests, on the part of the People, of all acknowledgment of the defect of the Law. A majority carried the law, and a majority should reap the fruits of it, of course.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE LAW.**  
July 1st, 1835.

The Maryland State loan of one million of dollars, to bear an interest of six per cent and to be irredeemable for thirty five years, was taken on Wednesday by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brother, Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, and Messrs. Biddle, at a premium of \$17.50 per hundred dollars. The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to the construction of the Susquehanna Rail Road, which will be completed to the borough of York with all despatch. It will be recollected that the stock of the Company for the construction of the line between York and Columbia, was subscribed a few weeks ago. This latter work, we are gratified to add, is in the hands of those who will see that it proceeds to completion *fieri passim* with the road from this city to York.—*Anti.*

The testimony in the case of the Will of the late John Randolph has been closed before the General Court, sitting at Richmond, on the 10th of January, 1835, in which presence the Will of January, 1833, was made, it is said—He has nobly relinquished the fine legacy which was bequeathed to him by that will—in order to testify, as he believed, in behalf of truth and justice. The Courier remarks that the main object of the trial has been to prove that Mr. Randolph was or was not of sane mind during the winter of 1833—It is decided that he was sane at the time of making the will of June 1, 1833; in which the son of Mr. Bryan is made the principal inheritor, the will of that date will necessarily be established, if on the other hand the Court should be of opinion that he was not of a state of mind to make a disposition of his property at that period, and that the will then made is void, new questions will arise, and other wills of previous dates be offered for probate. Much of the testimony has been of the most curious and interesting character, such as might be expected in a minute history of the last days of a man of so much genius and eccentricity. It was supposed, that the cause would be submitted to the Court without argument.—*Balt. Am.*

**HAIL STORM.**—The unusual weather, which had prevailed for some days previous, was relieved yesterday evening, by a brisk and copious fall of rain, accompanied at the commencement by a heavy blow and near its conclusion, by a considerable fall of hail after the violence of the storm was over, the rain continued to fall moderately for an hour or two, and must have had a most auspicious influence upon the "parched earth," and upon vegetation, which had been suffering under drought. The hail was not large; but made up in number what they wanted in size. A gentleman residing in the west end of the city, informs, that the accidental derangement of a small awning, served to collect and treasure up what fell in a space of about 15 feet square, which were found to measure, near half a peck.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
BALTIMORE, July 15.

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Wheat (red) | \$1 45 |
| Corn        | 93     |
| Rye         | 90     |
| Oats        | 47     |

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**—The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Salisbury, the residence of Robert Banning, Esq. on Thursday next the 23d inst. A personal attendance of the members is particularly requested.  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.  
July 18.

**Barren Creek Springs.**  
SOMERSET Co. E. S. MARYLAND.  
The buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of

**TRAVELERS OR VISITANTS.**  
In search of Health or Pleasure, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and all the various ailments of the human system, and for the relief of the aged and infirm, the proprietors will be pleased to receive and accommodate all who may wish to visit the Springs.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of Williams Head, Cambridge, of Eastern, to which towns Steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of the country. The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor Ducatel, the State Geologist, and classified by him as the ALKALINE FERRUGINOUS WATERS. Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases and debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be especially relieved, and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the enjoyment of Ladies and Gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.  
LEVIN L. PORTER.  
Somerset, 2d July 18.

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland,**  
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,  
15th July, 1835.  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter by order.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
July 18

**PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.**  
The Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make reports, therefor, to the Commissioners for Talbot county, without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property; and it is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with Teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list of the number of children belonging to each school district, as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order:  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.  
July 18, 1835.

**Public Sale.**  
Will be sold by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on Thursday the 30th inst. at the late residence of ISRAEL RAYMOND, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, (negatives excepted,) consisting of

**Horses, Cattle and Sheep.**  
Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JAMES C. HAMBLETTON, Admr. of said estate.  
July 18

**MARYLAND,**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
June Term, A. D. 1835.

On application of James L. Wrightson, administrator of Mary Ann Wrightson late of Talbot county deceased—It is

**ORDERED,** That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton.

In testimony whereof the foregoing is duly certified and signed by the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, at its next session, on the 17th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

**In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Wrightson, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of June 1835.  
JAMES L. WRIGHTSON, Admr. of said estate.  
July 18

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
and immediate possession given.  
That large and convenient two-story brick house, with office, stable, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. E. M. Martin, situated on Washington Street for terms apply to  
JAMES G. MARTIN.  
July 18

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Caroline County Court, sitting at Court of Chancery in the case of James M. Martin, against Ann M. Martin, children and heirs of Andrew M. Martin, deceased, the undersigned will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court house docket room, on Thursday the 18th of August next between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock of the day, the Farm of the said Andrew M. Martin, situated on a certain Mr. Black and where the said

**Three Hundred and Sixty Acres,**  
more or less, called Lloyd's Regular. Also one other tract of land, adjoining the above Farm, formerly the property of certain Mr. James M. Martin, deceased, and called Lloyd's Regular, and containing

**One Hundred and Forty Seven Acres of Land.**  
The above described lands, lie in a beautiful neighborhood, pleasantly situated and in a good state of cultivation. The former tract has a substantial and comfortable dwelling, situated in the best of the land, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house and out buildings sufficient for a Farm, with a thriving orchard of selected Fruit. The arable land is of good quality and productive. There is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both farms. Those lands lie about two miles from Denton, and within 14 miles of Choptank river. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, who will be bound to pay the purchase money, with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same, with interest thereon, from the day of sale till paid. On payment of the purchase money with interest and the ratification of the sale by the Court, the Trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and without all claims of the complainant or defendants, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the Clerk of the Caroline County Court within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.  
Denton, July 4.

**COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.**  
THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planing shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of

**MATERIALS.**  
embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all respects.

**Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, &c.**  
any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible price. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of

**GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND.**  
of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of at the most reasonable rates, for cash, good horses, and good country produce, in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They also sell the public, that all orders, as to carriages, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be done.

The public obedient servants,  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one of each in the following trades, viz: smithing, planing and building.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been outstanding longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of a collector, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.,  
Jan 24—1835

**Collectors' Notice for 1835.**  
The undersigned being desirous of completing his collection of the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who are indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle the same, or they will be placed in the hands of a collector, according to law, without respect to persons.

J. H. HARRINGTON, Collector.  
Jan 24—1835

**W. HUGHLETT,**  
Near Denton, Talbot County, Maryland.  
**OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT OF VALUABLE LAND.**  
Lying and being in Dorchester county within about 3 miles of New Market, & the same distance from Choptank river, containing about

**Six Hundred Acres,**  
upon which are two tenements. One of the tenements is a cleared land about three hundred and thirty acres, divided into three fields, and the other about sixty thousand, with Dwelling Houses, &c. &c. the residue covered with most

**Valuable Timber.**  
I am desirous to sell at a fair and reasonable price, either for cash or upon a credit, to a respectable purchaser.

**A Tract of Land of about 300 ACRES,**  
upon Great Choptank river, in Caroline county, adjoining the estate of the late Captain William Richardson, Garrison Reese and others. The greater part of this land is believed to be covered with valuable Pine and

**OAK TIMBER.**  
There is a small tenement, but the cleared land is considerably worn. It is believed that the timber and wood, at a reasonable price, will pay all expenses, and pay the price, demanded for the land. Its inability to attend to the management and improvement induces me to be desirous to sell for a reasonable price. This land is upon the river, a fine shore, where the wood and timber can be taken off, and a fine fishery may be made.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make early application.  
If the above lands are not sold, they may be rented to improving tenants on long leases.  
Galloway, June 27, 1835

**LUMBER YARD.**  
The subscribers are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c., that may be wanted, & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and shingles, fully as low as can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit, and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their Yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4 6-4 and 8-4 WHITE PINE PLANK.

**Cypress Shingles and Scantling.**  
They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday who will attend to the business.

William H. Groomer, William Loveday.  
Easton, June 27

**WANTED TO HIRE.**  
Immediately, for the present year, two negro women, one to act as a Cook, the other as a Washer and Ironer.—Good wages will be given and paid quarterly—enquire of  
ELIJAH McDOWELL.  
Easton, June 27

**SYTHE GRADLING.**  
THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for gradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan.

**WHEAT CRADLES.**  
of either spring or sawed steel, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,  
JNO. E. FIRBANKS.  
June 6

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Wm. James of Talbot County stating that he is pressed for debts, which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said William James having complied with the several requisites required by the said act of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William James to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William James should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this sixteenth day of June 1835.  
F. N. HAMBLETTON.

**Black Hawk and Alycraker**  
FOR SALE.  
The subscriber will sell at private sale, the above Horses, the property of Wm. Rayne, of Ohio. Black Hawk was brought into this county in January last, and has stood for Mares at Georgetown, &c. and at the subscribers, his Pedigree is good being sired by the celebrated horse Oscar, who was raised by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, the pedigree of his Dam is also good and can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Black Hawk is a beautiful dark bay, of brown young and of good size, and perfectly sound.

Alycraker is now believed to be in foal by Black Hawk, and has a horse colt about 3 months old (by uncle Sam, who was raised by Gen. Foreman.) this colt is said by those who have seen it, to be the best formed and finest proportioned colt they have seen, and bids fair to make a splendid Horse.

Alycraker is too well known to need a description, or to refer to her pedigree, as the purchase money will not be wanted immediately, a long credit will be given; if required upon the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date—any described horse can use them, and be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, residing near New Market, Kent County Md. or to Hugh Wallis, Morgan's Creek, near Chesterdown.

JAS. TENANT, Agent.  
For Wm. E. Tye of Ohio.  
July 4, 1835

**FOR SALE.**  
In consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprive me of having that attention to my farms, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing at private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe, and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 284 1/2 acres of land. This farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land, there is a new brick wall of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring with Dwelling House, &c. &c. the residue covered with most

**Valuable Timber.**  
I am desirous to sell at a fair and reasonable price, either for cash or upon a credit, to a respectable purchaser.

**A Tract of Land of about 300 ACRES,**  
upon Great Choptank river, in Caroline county, adjoining the estate of the late Captain William Richardson, Garrison Reese and others. The greater part of this land is believed to be covered with valuable Pine and

**OAK TIMBER.**  
There is a small tenement, but the cleared land is considerably worn. It is believed that the timber and wood, at a reasonable price, will pay all expenses, and pay the price, demanded for the land. Its inability to attend to the management and improvement induces me to be desirous to sell for a reasonable price. This land is upon the river, a fine shore, where the wood and timber can be taken off, and a fine fishery may be made.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make early application.  
If the above lands are not sold, they may be rented to improving tenants on long leases.  
Galloway, June 27, 1835

**LUMBER YARD.**  
The subscribers are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c., that may be wanted, & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and shingles, fully as low as can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit, and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their Yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4 6-4 and 8-4 WHITE PINE PLANK.

**Cypress Shingles and Scantling.**  
They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday who will attend to the business.

William H. Groomer, William Loveday.  
Easton, June 27

**WANTED TO HIRE.**  
Immediately, for the present year, two negro women, one to act as a Cook, the other as a Washer and Ironer.—Good wages will be given and paid quarterly—enquire of  
ELIJAH McDOWELL.  
Easton, June 27

**SYTHE GRADLING.**  
THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for gradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan.

**WHEAT CRADLES.**  
of either spring or sawed steel, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,  
JNO. E. FIRBANKS.  
June 6

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Henry D. Harwood, stating that he is under execution, & pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said Henry D. Harwood having complied with the several requisites required by the said act of assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry D. Harwood be discharged from his debts, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said H. D. Harwood to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why said H. D. Harwood should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 7th day of July, 1835.  
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
July 11

**Talbot County, to wit.**  
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Alexander B. Joiner, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said Alexander B. Joiner having complied with the several requisites required by the said act of assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge, that he be discharged from his debts, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday in November Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Alexander B. Joiner to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Alexander B. Joiner should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 18th day of June, 1835.  
may 30 LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.



# NOTICE.

The members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Eastern Hotel on Tuesday the 29th inst. for the purpose of fixing the days of running and amount of purses.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

July 11, 1835.

**Town & Country residence in one.**  
The undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country.—If not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale.

A. C. BULLITT.

July 4th

**SOLOMON BARRETT**



**Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His Bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford.—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender.—He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

**JOHN W. MILLIS, COACH, GIG, & HARNESS**



# MAKER

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of the

**BEST MATERIALS**

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co and immediately fronting the Bay Side road. He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms.—Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for each as will bear repainting.

April 11  
P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has returned to them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

The subscriber wishes to obtain a Bony Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

Cash for 30 or 40 Negroes.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give the highest cash prices for Negroes. Mr. Alexander S. Jones can be found at all times in Easton or Centerville.

OVERLY & SANDERS.  
N. B. All letters addressed to Mr. A. S. Jones in Easton or Centerville, upon the subject will be immediately attended to.

June 20

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**

May Term 1835.  
On application to the Judges of Talbot County, by petition in writing of Bennett Bracco, stating that he is in the custody of the Sheriff of Talbot County, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Bennett Bracco having satisfied the judges of the said county court, that he has resided, two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for the delivering up his property.

It is ordered, and adjudged, that the said Bennett Bracco be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County court on the third Monday of November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of the order, to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks three months before the said third Monday of November next, and also by causing a copy of said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said third Monday, to appear before the Judges of said County court, on the said day to show cause if any they have, why the said Bennett Bracco, should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed.

Test

**JACOB LOOKERMAN, Clk.**

July 4

**CAMP MEETING:**

A Methodist Protestant Camp-meeting will be held in the Hibernia woods, near Centerville, Queen Anne's county, to commence on Friday the 24th July, inst. The President of the District, Dr. John S. Reese, the Rev. Messrs. Shinn, Stier, Doyle, Cox and the preachers and ministers of Queen Anne's, Talbot, Kent and Caroline counties are expected to attend.

July 11

# To the Farmers and Gardeners.

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into the water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent ushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barkers land where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, May 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in various strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scollup, clam and scollup, and uppermost principally of scollup. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

may 20

**To the Printers of the U. States**

**J. PITTALL**  
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.  
Respectfully announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS. Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty four lines Pica, or upwards made to order on the shortest notice. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as early as possible.

**ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.**  
Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood. Old cast metal cuts ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.  
Editors of papers in country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

May 9

**REMOVAL.**

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddlery shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of

**HATS**

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Ware of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the lowest cash prices.

ENNALIS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17

**House, Sign, Ornamental and FANCY PAINTING,**

The subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, leave to assure the public that all orders left at their shop, opposite McNeal's, Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed. Old Chairs handomely repaired, Stands, Imitations of wood, Marble, &c. Also Odd Fellows Aprons and Banners neatly executed. Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,  
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S. E. S. Hopkins continues to paint Portraits and Miniatures at the Shop Back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store. Likeness warranted and Painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

June 5 3w (W)

# MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only,) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed not less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical & moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Wards are capacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up specially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Steuart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

April 18 3m  
The National Intelligencer, and Globe Washington, The Republican, Annapolis, the Whig, Richmond, the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Steuart for payment.

**MARYLAND.**

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**

June Term, A.D. 1835.

On application of Mary Newnam administratrix of Skinner Newnam, dec'd of Talbot county, District of Maryland.

**ORDERED.** That she do notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

**In compliance to the above order**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Skinner Newnam late of Talbot county dec'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of June 1835.

MARY NEWNAM adm'x.

of Skinner Newnam dec'd.

June 13

**TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.**

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding Thomsonian Medicines. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larnabee, and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our Medicine Depot, in which the pulverized and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward, and the confidence we repose in the liberality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance, that our establishment will have risen, Phoenix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANICAL MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Dr. Samuel Thomson.

**WARD SEARS & CO.**  
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

**WARD SEARS, Agent**  
For Dr. S. Thomson.

May 2, 1835.

The Times Centerville, Gazette, & Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald-Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Border or Snow-Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Baltimore.

**TAILORING.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

**FASHIONS**

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant.

**JOHN SATTERFIELD.**

**PRINTING**

Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

# SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons, he hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigour of the law, all persons who are delinquent, other notices have not been attended to but this shall be.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21

**AMERICAN NANKEEN.**

THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public, and in bringing into fashionable wear, the

**AMERICAN NANKEEN,** made of Nankeen colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given this handsome and durable fabric a trial, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are entirely satisfied with it,—and intend in future to bring it more extensively into use, and in doing so, whilst a strict regard to economy is kept in view, a benefit is conferred on the cotton grower, the manufacturer, & the commission merchant. Having made the necessary arrangements to receive an ample supply I shall in a few days be prepared to furnish those with it, that are disposed to patronise A. American skill and industry.

**NATHANIEL WILLIAMS.**  
No. 14 Bowly's wharf

Baltimore, march 21

**\$100 REWARD.**

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro named

**JACOB,**

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays.—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

**ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
near Easton Talbot county.  
Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET**

**SCHOONER EMILY JANE.**

**ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER.**  
The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22nd of February, (weather permitting), leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on 9 o'clock following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and the issue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freight intended for the Family Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, of with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient serv't.  
**J. E. LEONARD.**

Feb. 14. W

**EASTON and Baltimore Packet.**

**THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP**

**THOMAS HAYWARD**

**WILL** commences her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting), leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

THE THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.

**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**

Feb. 14

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**GOV WOLCOTT**

**CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.**

Arrangements for 1835.

WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chester, leaving at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM. OWEN—Agent.

March 7

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.**

The MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Degan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 3

# FOR SALE.

Upon a liberal credit, or exchange for land, the commodious Dwelling House and lot, formerly the residence of Mrs. R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

For Rent, several farms.—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**

Easton, June 13

**Notice.**

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of for the comfort and happiness of those who may favour him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

**Elijah McDowell,**

march 23

**NEW SADDLERY.**

**WM. W. HIGGINS**

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a hand some assortment of Saddlery, selected with great care from the most recent importations.

Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Leather, Gigs, Trigs and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets &c., together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery establishments.

april 25

**New-Ark College.**

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, after which there will be a vacation of 5 weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the

Summer Term 17 weeks \$34 50  
Winter Term 25 weeks \$3

Total per annum \$92 50  
This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public rooms, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses. Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rooms, and find their own Books. The latter however can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state that it has had 94 students in its first year, and from applications and annunciations already made a large addition is anticipated the next term. The College Edifice being already nearly full it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. These expenses in this case will be nearly the same as if in the college edifice. The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz: a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, should this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL Newark, Del. at all other times to

**E. W. GILBERT, President.**  
New Ark, Del. May 9, 1835.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian, U. S. Gazette, Elkton Gazette, Easton Gazette, Princess Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of \$2 and forward bills to Delaware Journal office.

**T. H. DAWSON & SON,**

HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE ARTICLES, in their line, consisting of,

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS**



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well of it—conducted, in the Great English Style, for the People of the United States must ultimately be supported at its own risk. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1835

NO. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding a single sheet three times  
for ONE DOLLAR, and Twenty Five  
cents for every subsequent insertion.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery in the case of James Dukes, Plaintiff and Man-ship widow Eliza Man-ship and others, children and heirs of Andrew Man-ship, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March 1835, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in Denton, on Tuesday the 18th of August next between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the Farm of the said Andrew Man-ship, purchased of a certain Mr. Blake and others containing

Three Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less, called Lloyd's Regulation. Also one other tract of Land, adjoining the above Farm, formerly the property of a certain Eliza Man-ship, Esq. called Lloyd's Regulation, and contains

One Hundred and Forty Seven Acres of Land,

more or less. The above described lands, lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated and in a good state of repairs. The former tract has a substantial two story Dwelling, finished nearly in the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house and out buildings sufficient for said Farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit. The arable land is of good quality and productive. There is also a quantity of good wood land attached to both farms. Those lands lie about two miles from Denton, and within 14 miles of Choptank river. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same, with interest thereon, from the day of sale till paid. On payment of the purchase money with interest and the ratification of the sale by this court, the Trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all charges of the said estate or defendants, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of the Circuit Court within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.

Denton, July 4, 1835

## NEW SPRING GOODS

Wilson & Taylor

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of

## SPRING GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of the friends and the public generally.

april 25

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOMÉ.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

## SPRING GOODS.

which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of

English & French Ginghams,

French Painted Linens and Chiffons, and Fancy Gause and other Handkerchiefs.

may 2

## CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK.

Late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. Having sold out that concern, I will, within the present month (May), open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office for the purchase and sale of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of the Gamma Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seeds, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Mordax, of New Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised here after.

may 30

## TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

## FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out, and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

## THE VILLAGE PASTOR'S WIFE.

The following pathetic sketch is exceedingly interesting, and will amply repay the reader for the time that may be occupied in perusing it. It is copied from the Western Monthly Magazine—a valuable periodical, published at Cincinnati, by James Hall, Esq. The author we readily recognize by the style and signature, to be that accomplished lady, Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HARTZ, who, by her "De Lara," her "Hamdrath," her "Lovell's Folly," and other productions of a lighter cast, has gained a reputation of which our country, as well as herself, may justly be proud.

Virginia Free Press.

What impels me to take up my pen, compose myself to the act of writing, and begin the record of feelings and events which will inevitably throw a shadow over the character which too partial and misjudging affection once beheld shining with reflected lustre? I know not—but it seems to me, as if a divine voice whispered from the loughs that wave by my window, occasionally intercepting the sun's rays that now fall obliquely on my paper, saying that if I live for memory, I must not live in vain—and that, perchance, when I too, lie beneath the willow that hangs over his grave, the influence of its melancholy waving, a deep moral may be found in these pages, slight and simple as they may be. Well be it so. It is humiliating to dwell on past error—but I should rather welcome the humiliation, if it can be any expiation for my blindness, my folly—not such expressions are too weak—I should say, my madness, my sin, my hard-hearted guilt.

It is unnecessary to dwell on my juvenile years. Though dependent on the bounty of an uncle, who had a large family of his own to support, every wish which could suggest, was indulged as soon as expressed. I never knew a kinder, more hospitable, uncalculating being than my uncle. If his unsparing generosity had not experienced a counterbalancing influence in the vigilant economy of my aunt, he would long since have been a bankrupt. She was never unkind to me; for I believe she was conscientious, and she had loved my mother tenderly. I was the orphan legacy of that mother, and consequently a sacred trust. I was fed and clothed like my wealthier cousins, educated at the same school; gathered round the same festive board; and I was the only wardwardness was considered the only unpardonable offence, and that almost any thing might be said and done, provided it was said and done gracefully. From the time of our first introduction into what is called the world, I gradually lost ground in the affections of my aunt, for I unfortunately eclipsed my elder cousins in those outer gifts of nature & those acquired graces of manners, which, however valuable when unaccompanied by inward worth, have always exercised a prepossessing and irresistible influence in society. I never exactly knew why, but I was the favorite of my uncle, who seemed to love me better than even his own daughter, and he rejoiced at the admiration I excited, though often purchased at their expense. Perhaps the secret was this. They were of cold temperament; mine was ardent, and whatever I loved, I loved without reserve and expressed my affection with characteristic warmth and enthusiasm. I loved my indulgent uncle with all the fervor of which such a nature, made vain and selfish by education, is capable. Often, after returning from an evening party, my heart throbbing high with the delight of gratified vanity, when he would draw me towards him and tell me—with most injudicious fondness, it is true—that I was a thousand times prettier than the flowers that I ought to marry a prince or a nabob. I exulted more in his praise, than the flatteries that were still lingering in my ears. Even my aunt's coldness was a grateful tribute to my self-love—for was it not occasioned by my transcendence over her less gifted daughters.

But why do I linger on the threshold of events, which simple in themselves, stamped my destiny—for time, years, for eternity.

It was during a homeward journey, with my uncle, I first met him, who afterwards became my husband. My whole head becomes sick and my heart faint, as I think what I might have been, and what I am! But I must forbear. If I am compelled at times to lay aside my pen, overcome with agony and remorse, let me pause till I can go on, with a steady hand and a calmer brain.

Our carriage broke down—it was a common accident—a young gentleman on horseback, who seemed like ourselves a traveller, came up to our assistance. He dismounted, proffered every assistance in his power, & accompanied us to the inn, which fortunately was not far distant, for my uncle was severely injured, and walked with difficulty, though supported by the stranger's arm and my own. I cannot define the feeling, but from the moment I beheld him, my spirit was troubled within me. I saw, at once, that he was of a different order of beings from those I had been accustomed to, and there was something in the heavenly composure of the countenance and gen-

tle dignity of manner, that rebuked my restless desire for admiration and love of display. I never heard any earthly sound so sweet as his voice. Invisible communion with angels could add such tones to the human voice. At first, I felt a strange awe in his presence, and forgot those artificial graces, for which I had been too much admired. Without meaning to play the part of a hypocrite, my real disposition was completely concealed. During the three days we were detained, he remained with us; and, aloof from all temptation to folly, the best traits of my character were called into exercise. On the morning of our departure, as my uncle was expressing his gratitude for his kindness, and his hope of meeting him in town, he answered—and it was not without emotion—"I fear our paths diverge too much, to allow that hope. Mine is a lowly one, but I trust I shall find it blest." I then, for the first time, learned that he was a minister—the humble pastor of a country village. My heart died within me. That this graceful and uncommonly interesting young man should be nothing more than an obscure village preacher—it was too mortifying. All my bright visions of conquest faded away. "We can never be any thing to each other," thought I. Yet as I again turned towards him and saw his usually calm eye fixed on me with an expression of deep anxiety, I felt a conviction that I might be all the world to him. He was watching the effect of his communication, and the glow of excited vanity that suffused my cheek was supposed to have its origin from a puter source. I was determined to enjoy the full glory of my conquest. When my uncle warmly urged him to accompany us home, and sojourn with us a few days, I backed the invitation with all the eloquence my countenance was capable of expressing. Vain & selfish being that I was—I might have known that we differed from each other as much as the rays of the morning star from the artificial glare of the skyrocket. He drew his light from the fountain of living glory, I from the decaying fires of the earth.

The invitation was accepted—and before that short visit was concluded, so great was the influence he acquired over me, while I was only seeking to gain the ascendancy over his affections, that I felt willing to give up the luxury and festivity that surrounded me, for the sweet and quiet hermitage he recommended. I never once thought of the duties that would devolve upon me, the solemn responsibilities of my situation. It is one of the mysteries of Providence, how such a being as myself could ever have won a heart like his. He saw the sunbeam playing on the surface, and thought that all was fair beneath. I did love him; but my love was a passion, not a principle. I was captivated by the heavenly graces of his manner, but was incapable of comprehending the source whence those graces were derived.

My uncle would gladly have seen me established in a style more congenial to my prevailing taste; but gave his consent as he said, on the score of his surpassing merit. My aunt was evidently more than willing to have me married, while my cousins rallied me for falling in love with a country parson.

We were married. I accompanied him to the beautiful village of—. I became mistress of the parsonage. Never shall I forget the moment when I first entered this avenue, shaded by majestic elms; beheld these low white walls festooned with redolent vines; and heard the voice which was then the music of my life, welcome me here, as Heaven's best & loveliest gift. How happy—how blest I might have been! and I was happy for a while. His benign glance and approving smile were, for a short time, an equivalent for the gaze of admiration and strains of flattery to which I had been accustomed. I even tried, in some measure to conform to his habits and tastes, and to cultivate the good will of the plebeians and rustics who constituted a great portion of his parish. But the mind, unsupported by principle, is incapable of any steady exertion. Mine gradually wearied of the effort of assuming virtues, to which I had no legitimate claim. The fetter of feeling which had given a blue tint to the sky and a fairer hue to the flower, insensibly faded. I began to perceive defects in every object, and to wonder at the blindness which formerly overlooked them. I still loved my husband; but the longer I lived with him, the more his character soared above the reach of mine. I could not comprehend; how one could be endowed with such brilliant talents and winning graces, and not wish for the admiration of the world. I was vexed with him for his meekness and humility, and would gladly have mingled, if I could, the base alloy of earthly ambition with his holy aspirations after heaven. I was even jealous—I almost tremble while I write it—of the God he worshipped. I could not bear the thought that I held a second place in his affections—though second only to the great and glorious Creator. Continually called from my side to the chamber of the sick, the couch of the dying, the dwelling of the poor and ignorant, I in vain sought to fill up the widening vacuum left, by becoming inter-

ested in my own station. I could not be happy. They became every day more and more so. The discontent I was subject to, became more and more visible in the anxious eye of my husband, and in the joyous smile of my friends. I must come home to my return.

There were many things, I was obliged to do, which must inevitably be a painful task to one, educated with such refinement as I have been. But I never reflected they must be as opposed to my husband's tastes as my own, and that christian principle alone led him to the endurance of them. Instead of appreciating his angelic patience and forbearance, I blamed him for not lavishing more sympathy on me for trials which, though sometimes ludicrous in themselves, are painful from the strength of association.

The former minister of the village left a maiden sister as a kind of legacy to his congregation. My husband had been a protégé and pupil of the good man, who on his death bed, bequeathed his people to the charge of this son of adoption, and him, with equal tenderness and solemnity, to the care of his venerable sister. She became a fixture in the parsonage, and to me a perpetual and increasing torment. The first month of our marriage, she was absent, visiting some of her several cousins in a neighbouring town. I do not wish to exculpate myself from blame; but if ever there was a thorn in human flesh, I believe I have found it in this acquisitive, gratuitously advising woman. I, who had always lived among roses, without thinking of briars, was doomed to feel this thorn, daily, hourly, goading me—and was constrained to conceal as much as possible the irritation she caused, because my husband treated her with as much respect as if she were his mistress. I thought Mr. L.—was wrong in this. Owing to the deep pliancy of his own disposition; he could not realize what a trial such a companion was to a meretricious indulged, self-willed being as myself. Nature had gifted me with an exquisite ear for music, and a discord always wakes the nerve where agony is born. Poor aunt Debby, by her perfect mania for singing, and she would sit and sing, for hours together, old-fashioned ballads and hymns of surprising length—scarcely pausing to take breath. I have heard aged people slugs the songs of Zion, when there was most touching melody in their tones; and some of the warmest feelings of devotion, ever experienced, were awakened by the strains of their voices. But aunt Debby's voice was full of indescribable ramifications, each a separate discord—a sharp sour voice, indicative of the natural temper of the owner. One Sunday morning, after she had been screeching one of Dr. Watts' hymns, of about a hundred verses, she left me to prepare for church. When we met, after finishing our separate toilettes, she began her animadversions on my dress, as being too gay for a minister's wife. I denied the charge; for though made in the redundancy of fashion, it was of unadorned white. "But what," said she, "disfiguring the muslin folds with her awkward fingers, 'what is the use of all these fan-tangles of lace? They are nothing but Satan's devices to lead astray silly women, whose minds are running after finery.' All this I might have borne with silent contempt, for it came from aunt Debby; but when she brought the authority of a Mrs. Deacon and a Mrs. Doleman of the parish to prove that she was not the only one who found fault with the fashion of my attire, the indignant spirit broke its bounds; defiance for age was forgotten in the excitement of the moment, and the concentrated irritation of weeks burst forth. I called her an impudent, morose old maid, and declared that one or the other of us should leave the parsonage. In the midst of the paroxysm, my husband entered—the calm of heaven upon his brow. He had just left his closet, where he had been to seek the divine manna for the pilgrim; it was his task to guide through the wilderness of life. He looked from one to the other, in grief and amazement. Aunt Debby had seated herself on his entrance and began to rock herself backward and forward, and to sigh and groan—saying it was a hard thing to be called such hard names at her time of life, &c. I stood, my cheeks glowing with anger and my heart violently palpitating with the sudden effort at self control. He approached me, took my hand, and said, "My dear Mary! There was affection in his tone, but there was upbraiding also; and drawing away my hand, I wept in bitterness of spirit. As soon as I could summon up sufficient steadiness of voice, I told him the cause of my resentment, and declared that I would never again enter a place; where I was exposed to ridicule and censure, and from those, too, so infinitely more my inferiors in birth and education. "Dearest Mary!" exclaimed he, turning pale from agitation, "you cannot mean what you say. Let not such trifles as these, mar the peace of this holy day. I grieve that your feelings should have been wounded; but what matters it what the world says of our outward apparel, if our souls are clothed with those robes of holiness, which make us lovely in our Maker's eyes? Let us go to the temple of Him, whose last legacy to man was peace."

Though the bell was ringing its last notes, and though I saw him so painfully disturbed, I still resisted the appeal, & repeated my rash asseveration. The bell had pealed its latest summons, and was no longer heard. "Mary, must I go alone?" His hand was on the latch—there was a burning flush on his cheek, such as I had never seen before. My pride would have yielded—my conscience convicted me of wrong—I would have acknowledged my rashness, had not aunt Debby, whom I thought born to be my evil spirit, risen with a long drawn sigh, and taken his arm preparatory to accompanying him. "No," said I; "you will not be alone. You need not wait for me. In aunt Debby's company, you cannot regret mine."

Surely, my heart must have been scathed like Pharaoh's, for some divine purpose; or I never could have resisted the mute anguish of his glance; as he closed the door on this cold and unmerited taunt. What hours of wretchedness I passed in the solitude of my chamber. I magnified my sufferings into those of martyrdom and accused Mr. L.—of not preparing me for the trials of my new situation. Yet, even while I reproached him in my heart I was conscious of my injustice, and felt that I did not suffer alone. It was the first time any other than words of kindness had passed between us, & it seemed to me that a barrier was beginning to rise that would separate us forever. When we again met I tried to retain the same cold manner and averted countenance, but he came unaccompanied by my tormentor, and looked so dejected and pale, my petulance and pride yielded to the reign of better feelings. I had even the grace to make concessions, which were received with such gratitude and feeling, I was melted into goodness, transient, but sincere. "Aunt Debby remained from us, all might yet have been well; but after having visited awhile among the parish, she returned; and her presence choked the blossoms of my good resolutions. I thought she never forgave the offending epithet I had given her in the moment of passion. It is far from my intention, in delineating peculiarities like hers, to throw any opprobrium on that class of females, who from their isolated and often unprotected situation are peculiarly susceptible to the shafts of unkindness or ridicule. I have known those whose influence seemed as diffusive as the sun shine and gentle as the dew; at whose approach the ringlets of childhood would be tossed gaily back, and the wan cheek of the aged lighted up with joy; who had devoted the glow of their youth and the strength of their prime to acts of filial piety & love, watching the waning fires of life, as the vestal virgins the flame of the altar. Round such beings as these, the beauties cluster; & yet the ban of unfading levity is passed upon the maiden sisterhood. But I wander from my path. It is not her history I am writing, so much as my own; which, however deficient in incident, is not without its moral power.

My uncle and cousins made me a visit, not long after my rupture with aunt Debby, which only served to render me more unhappy. My uncle complained so much of my altered appearance; my faded bloom and languid spirits, I saw that it gave exquisite pain to Mr. L.—while my cousins, now in their day of power, amused themselves continually with the old fashioned walls of the house, the obsolete style of the furniture, and my humdrum mode of existence. Had I possessed one spark of heavenly fire I should have resented all this as an insult to him whom I had solemnly vowed to love and honor. These old fashioned walls should have been sacred in my eyes. They were twice hallowed—hallowed by the recollections of departed excellence and the presence of living holiness. Every leaf of the magnificent elms that overshadowed them, should have been held sacred, for the breath of morning and evening prayer had been daily wafted over them, up to the mercy-seat of heaven.

I returned with my uncle to the metropolis. It is true, he protested that he would not, could not leave me behind—& that change of scene was absolutely necessary to the restoration of my bloom, & Mr. L.—gave his assent with apparent cheerfulness and composure. But I knew—I felt that his heart bled at my willingness, my wish to be absent from him, so soon after our marriage. He told me to consult my own happiness; in the light of my visit, and that he would endeavor to find a joy in solitude in thinking of mine. "Oh!" said one of my cousins, with a loud laugh, "you can never feel solitary; when aunt Debby is—"

Behold me once more 'mid the scenes congenial to my soul—a gay flower, sporting over the waves of fashion, thoughtless of the caverns of death beneath. Again the voice of flattery felt meltingly on my ear; and while listening to the siren, I forgot those mild admonishing accents, which were always breathing of heaven—or if I remembered them at all, they came to my memory like the grave rebuke of Milton's cherub—severe in their beauty. Yes, I did remember them when I was alone; and there are hours when the grave angel's face seems to me as if it were peace.

in his neglected home; him, from whom I was gradually alienating myself for his very perfection, and accusing conscience avenged his rights. Oh! how miserable, how poor we are, when unsupported by our own esteem! when we fear to commune with our own hearts, and doubly tremble to bare them to the all-seeing eye of our Maker! My husband often wrote me most affectionately. He did not urge my return, but said, whenever I felt willing to exchange the pleasures of the metropolis for the seclusion of the hermitage; his arms and his heart were open to receive me. At length I received a letter which touched those chords that yet vibrated to the tones of nature and feeling. He seldom spoke of himself—but in this, he mentioned having been very ill, though then convalescent. Your presence, my Mary, said he, would bring healing on its wings. I fear, greatly to say, I have doomed you to unhappiness, by rashly yielding to the influence of your beauty and winning manners; talking advantage of your simplicity and inexperience, without reflecting how unfitted you were, from natural disposition and early habits, to be a fellow-laborer in so humble a portion of our Master's vineyard. "Think not, my beloved wife, I say this in reproach. Not 'tis in sorrow, in repentance, in humiliation of spirit. I have been too selfish. I have not shown sufficient sympathy for the trials and vexations to which, for this, you have been exposed. I have asked little, receive too much. I have given back too little. Return then, my Mary; you were created for nobler purposes than the beings who surround you. Let us begin life anew. Let us take each other by the hand as companions for time—but pilgrims for eternity. Be it mine to guard, guide, and sustain—yours, to console, to gild and comfort." In a postscript, he added:

"I am better now—a journey will restore me. I will soon be with you, when I trust we will not again be parted."

My heart was not of rock. It was moved—melted. I should have been less than human, to have been untouched by a letter like this. All my romantic love, and so recently chilled, returned; and I thought of his image as that of an angel's. Ever impulsive, ever actuated by the passion of the moment, I made the most fervent resolutions of amendment; and passed for the hour when we should start for, together, this immortal goal. Alas how wavering were my purposes—how ineffective my holy resolutions.

There was a numerous congregation gathered on the Sabbath morn, not in the simple village church; but the vaulted walls of a city dome. A stranger ascended the pulpit. Every eye was turned on him and none wandered. He was pallid, as from recent indisposition; but there was a fitting glow on his cheeks, the herald of coming inspiration. There was a divine simplicity, a sublime fervor, an abandonment of self, a lifting up of the soul to heaven, an indescribable and spiritual charm, pervading his manner; that was acknowledged by the breathless attention of a crowded audience, composed of the wealth and fashion of the metropolis. And I was there, the proudest, the happiest of the throng. That gifted being was my husband. I was indemnified for all past mortifications, and looked forward to bright years of felicity, not in the narrow path we had heretofore travelled; but a wider more brilliant sphere. My imagination placed him at the head of that admiring congregation; and I saw the lowly flock he had been lately feeding, weeping, unperceived, between the porch and the altar.

Before we bade farewell to my uncle I had abundant reason to believe my vision would soon be realized. The church was then without a pastor. No candidate had as yet appeared in whom their opinions or affections were united. They were enthusiastic in the admiration of Mr. L.—and, protested against the obscurity of his location. With such hopes gilding the future, I left the metropolis with a cheerfulness and elasticity of spirits, which my husband halting as a surety for long years of domestic felicity. I would gladly linger here a while. I fear to go on. You have followed me so far with a kind of complaisant interest as a poor, vain weak young creature, whose native defects have been enhanced by education, and who has unfortunately been placed in a sphere she is incapable of adorning. The atmosphere is too pure, too rarified. Removed at once from the valley of sin to the mount of holiness, I breathe with difficulty the celestial air, and pant for more congenial regions. Must I proceed? Your compassion will turn to dejection; yet I cannot withdraw from the task I have imposed on myself. It is an expiatory one, and oh, may it be received as such!

It was scarcely more than a week after our return. All had been peace and sunshine; so resolved was I to be all that was lovely and amiable. I even listened with apparent patience to aunt Debby's interminable hymns, and heard some of her long stories the seventeenth time, without any manifest symptom of weariness. It was about sunset. We sat in the parlor. I thought of him

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Before we bade farewell to my uncle I had abundant reason to believe my vision would soon be realized. The church was then without a pastor. No candidate had as yet appeared in whom their opinions or affections were united. They were enthusiastic in the admiration of Mr. L.—and, protested against the obscurity of his location. With such hopes gilding the future, I left the metropolis with a cheerfulness and elasticity of spirits, which my husband halting as a surety for long years of domestic felicity. I would gladly linger here a while. I fear to go on. You have followed me so far with a kind of complaisant interest as a poor, vain weak young creature, whose native defects have been enhanced by education, and who has unfortunately been placed in a sphere she is incapable of adorning. The atmosphere is too pure, too rarified. Removed at once from the valley of sin to the mount of holiness, I breathe with difficulty the celestial air, and pant for more congenial regions. Must I proceed? Your compassion will turn to dejection; yet I cannot withdraw from the task I have imposed on myself. It is an expiatory one, and oh, may it be received as such!

It was scarcely more than a week after our return. All had been peace and sunshine; so resolved was I to be all that was lovely and amiable. I even listened with apparent patience to aunt Debby's interminable hymns, and heard some of her long stories the seventeenth time, without any manifest symptom of weariness. It was about sunset. We sat in the parlor. I thought of him



solitude in the study, my husband and myself, watching the clouds as they softly rolled towards the sinking sun, to dip their edges in this golden beams. The boughs of the elms waved across the window, giving us glimpses of the beautiful vale beyond, bounded by the blue outline of the distant hills. Whether it was the warm light reflected on his face, or the glow of the heart suffusing it, I know not, but I never saw his usually pale features more radiantly lighted up than at that moment. A letter was brought to him, I leaned over his shoulder while he opened it. From the first line I understood its important: it was the realization of my hopes. The offer was there made—more splendid, more liberal than I had dared to anticipate. I did not speak: but with cheeks burning and hands trembling with eagerness and joy, I waited till he had perused it. He still continued silent. Almost indignant at his calumness, I ejaculated his name in an impatient tone; when he raised his eyes from the paper and fixed them on me. I read there the death blow of my hopes. They emitted no glance of triumph: there was sorrow, regret, humility, and love—but I looked in vain for more. 'I am sorry for this,' said he, 'for your sake, my dear Mary. I may excite wishes, which can never be realized. No! let us be happy in the lower sphere, in which an All-wise Being has marked my course. I cannot deviate from it.' 'Cannot!' repeated I: 'say rather, you will not.' 'I could not articulate more. The possibility of refusal on his part had never occurred to me, I was thunderstruck. He saw my emotion—and, losing all his composure, rose and crushed the letter in his hand. 'I could not, if I would, accept this,' he cried; 'and, were my own wishes to be alone consulted, I would not, were I free to act. But it is not so, I am bound to this place by a solemn promise, which cannot be broken. Here, in this very house, it was made, by the dying bed of the righteous, who bequeathed the people he loved to my charge—me, the orphan he had protected and reared. 'Never leave them, my son,' said the expiring saint—'never leave the lambs of my flock to be scattered on the mountains.' I pledged my word, surrounded by the solemnities of death: yea, even while his soul was taking its upward flight. It is recorded, and cannot be recalled.'

Did I feel the sacredness of the obligation he revealed? Did I venerate the sanctity of his motives, and admit their authority? No! Totally unprepared for such a bitter disappointment, when I seemed touching the summit of all my wishes, I was maddened—reckless. I upbraided him for having more regard to a dead guardian, who could no longer be affected by his decision, than for a living wife. I threatened to leave him to the obscurity in which he was born and return to the friends who loved me so much better than himself. Seeing him turn deadly pale at this, and suddenly put his hand on his heart, I thought I had discovered the spring to move his resolution, and determined that I would not let it go. I moved towards the door, thinking it best to leave him a short time to his own reflections, assured that love must be victorious over conscience. He made a motion as to detain me, as I passed; then again pressed his hand on his heart. That silent motion—never, never, can I forget it!—‘Are you resolved on this?’ asked he, in a low, very hoarse tone of voice.—‘Yes, if you persist in your refusal. I leave you to decide.’ I went into the next room, I heard him walk a few moments, as if agitated and irresolute—then suddenly stop. I then heard a low, suppressed cough, but to this he was always subject when excited, and it caused no emotion. Yet, after remaining alone for some time, I began to be alarmed at the perfect stillness. A strange feeling of horror came over me. I remembered the deadly paleness of his countenance, and the cold dew gathered fast and thick on my brow. I recollected, too, that he had told me of once having bled at the lungs, and of being admonished to shun every predisposing cause to such a malady. Strange, that after such an entire oblivion of every thing but self, these reflections should have pressed upon me with such power, at that moment. I seemed suddenly gifted with second sight, and feared to move, lest I should see the vision of my conscience embodied. At length, aunt Debby opened the door, and for the first time, rejoicing in her sight, I entreated her to go into the library, with an earnestness that appalled her.—She did go—and her first sharp scream drew me to her side. There, recline upon the sofa, motionless, lifeless—his face white as snowdrift, lay my husband, his neck-cloth and vest, saturated with blood that still flowed from his lips.—Yes, he lay there—lifeless, dead! The wild shriek of agony and remorse pierced not his unconscious ear. He was dead, and I was his murderer. The physician who was summoned, pronounced my doom. From violent agitation of mind, a blood vessel had been broken, and instant death had ensued. Weeks of frenzy, months of despair, succeeded of black despair. Nothing but an almighty arm thrown around my naked soul, held me back from the brink of suicide. Could I have believed in annihilation—and I wrestled with the power of reason to convince myself that in the grave, at least, I should find rest. I prayed but for rest—I prayed for oblivion. Night and day the image of the bleeding corpse was before me. Night and day a voice was ringing in my ear, ‘Thou hast murdered him!’ My sufferings were so fearful to witness, that first compassionate neighbours deserted my pillow, justifying themselves by the conviction that I merited all that I endured.

My uncle and aunt came when the first heard the awful tidings, but unable to support my raving distress, left me.

after providing every thing for my comfort—with the injunction that as soon as I should be able to be removed, to be carried to their household. And whose aid, unwearied hand smoothed my lonely pillow, and tried my aching brow?—who, when wounded reason brenned a empire, applied the balm of Gilead and oil of tenderness; led me to the feet of the divine Physician, prayed with me and over me; nor rested till she saw me clinging to the cross, in loneliness of spirit, with the seal of the children of God in my forehead, and the joy of salvation in my soul? It was aunt Debby, the harsh condemner of the fashions of this world, the stern reprove of vanity, and pride, the uncompromising defender of godliness and truth; she who in my day of prosperity was the cloud, in the night of sorrow was my light & consolation. The rough bark was penetrated & the finer wood beneath gave forth its fragrance. Oft how often, as I have heard her, seated by my bedside, expounding in voice softened by kindness, the mysteries of holiness, and repeating the promises of mercy, have I wondered, that I who had turned a deaf ear to the same truths, when urged upon me with all an angel's eloquence, should listen with reverence to accents from which I had heretofore turned in disgust. Yet, at times, there seemed a dignity in her earnest features would light up with an expression of devout ecstasy, and I marvelled at the transforming power of Christianity.—Well may I marvel! I would not now for the diadem of the east, exchange this sequestered hermitage for the halls of fashion—hallowed shades for canopies of wealth—or the society of the once despised and hated aunt Debby, for the companionship of flatters. I see nothing but thorns where once roses blossomed. The voice of the charmer has lost its power, though 't charm ever so wisely.' My heart lies buried in the tomb on which the sunlight now solemnly glimmers—my hopes are fixed on those regions from whence those rays depart. And had he only lived to forgive me—to know my penitence and agonize—but the last words that ever fell on his ear from my lips, where those of passion and rebellion—the last glance I ever cast on him, was proud and upbraiding.

The sketch is finished—memory overpowers me.

*From the Southern Baptist.*

LIFE IN MISSOURI.

The following amusing sketch of Western Life, is from Hall's 'Tales of the Border.'

"Some twelve or thirteen years ago when the good land on the northern frontier of Missouri was beginning to be found out, and the village of Palmyra had been recently located on the extreme verge of the settlements of the white men, Uncle Moses who had built his cabin hard by, went into that promising village one day, in hopes of finding a letter from his cousin David, then at Louisville, and to whom he had written to come to Missouri. Three hours' pleasant ride brought him to town. He soon found Major Obediah —, who had been lately appointed post-master and who had assumed a position to command, that he appropriated his horse to all the purposes of a post office—an arrangement by which he complied with the law, requiring him to take special care of all letters and papers committed to his keeping, and the instructions directing him to always be found in his office, and at the same time enjoyed such locomotive freedom, as permitted him to go hunting or fishing at his pleasure. He was thus ready at all times, wherever he might be, to answer any call on his department promptly.

"The major, seating himself on the box, emptied his hat of its contents, and requested uncle Moses to assist him in hunting for his letter: 'whenever you come to any that looks dirty and greasy like these,' said he, 'just throw them out that pile; they are all dead letters, and I intend to send them on to head quarters, the very next time the rider comes; for I can't afford to let them any longer, encumbering up the office for nothing.'—Uncle Moses (though they were at head quarters already, it made no remark, and quietly putting his spectacles, gave his assistance as required.

"After a quarter of an hour's careful examination, it was agreed by both, that there was no letter in the office for Uncle Moses."

"But stop," said the postmaster, and Uncle Moses was preparing to mount his horse, "you are a trading character,—come, I will sell you a lot of goods at wholesale. My son Wan, the owner, has gone to St. Louis to lay in a fresh supply, and I must leave him to keep store for him till he turns. He had almost sold out and I hate to be cramped up in a house all day, so I have packed up the whole stock in these two bundles, hauling them out of his coat pockets.

"Uncle Moses looked over them without ever cracking a smile, for it was grave business.

"Here examine them—calicoes, muslins, laces, &c. all as good as new—mistake—I'll take ten dollars in skins for the whole invoice, which is more than cost, rather than *tote* them any farther."

"The major's offer of a lot of goods, for less than cost, struck him favorably, and he offered three dozen muslin skins for the whole. "Take that," said the Major—"it too little, but if you don't like the trade, I'll pay the balance myself."

"Now, said the postmaster, "let us go down to the river where Hunt, and the balance of the boys are fishing. We have been holding an election here for the last two days and as nobody came to vote to-day, we all conclude to go fishing."

"But what election is it?"

"Why, to elect delegates to form a

State Constitution.  
 "I have heard of it, but had forgot it  
 am entitled to vote."  
 "Certainly you are." Hunt and I are  
 two of the judges. He has taken the  
 poll books along with him come along  
 we will take your vote at the river—  
 just as good as if it was in town—  
 "I hate fools," said he, "and this three days  
 election—anybody could as well do  
 their voting at home."  
 "Down the river," he said, "the  
 judges and the voters are called together  
 and recorded," he said, "to vote, that un-  
 Moses ever heard of?"

**PROSPECTS OF A PRESIDENTIAL**  
 Every body has prospects of a  
 Webster. The new of popular  
 which Mr. Van Buren has been enabled  
 make by the new Office Holders  
 is fast vanishing. It is plain that Mr.  
 Van Buren will not be a candidate. Of this we  
 certain are. Judge White  
 the South, and a candidate in  
 North and West. Of the question  
 that Mr. Van Buren can obtain any  
 like a majority. The Whig press of  
 country seems to have taken upon the nomi-  
 nation of the Whigs of Massachusetts.  
 There will be no other Whig candidate in the  
 and all the Whig states will undoubtedly  
 Mr. Webster.

Every day diminishes our apprehension  
 one time entertain that the Whig votes  
 be divided between Mr. Webster, Judge  
 and Mr. Clay. With these gentlemen  
 may be considered to have withdrawn  
 the contest; and it cannot be supposed that  
 it will do otherwise than lend their cardinal  
 support to Mr. Webster. This they owe to  
 own character, and the reasonable expec-  
 tations of their friends.

We will not longer detain our readers  
 the able and encouraging articles which fol-  
 lowed Mr. Clay. With these gentlemen  
 they will be read with great inter-est.  
 think that the calculation of the Courier  
 Enquirer may be depended upon.—[Bu-  
 Atlas.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.  
 When the name of Henry Clay was  
 withdrawn, the great mass of the Whig pa-  
 (ourselves among the number) very natu-  
 rally turned their attention to his great col-  
 laborer in the Senate, who for years has stood in  
 front rank of the friends of the constitution  
 and in its defence, and in resisting the  
 encroachments of a foreign and unprin-  
 cipled band of political aspirants.  
 proved himself a friend and champion of  
 Poverty, and a fearless advocate of the rights of  
 the poor, and a statesman who united to  
 purest patriotism and most brilliant ac-  
 quirements, and intellect which is like the ad-  
 dition of Europe and America. Such is  
 HENRY WEBSTER.—Cicero or Demosthenes  
 debate, a Socrates in wisdom, & in natu-

a worthy disciple of our own great Washington. In him we discover one who is qualified in every respect to restore our Government to its former purity, and to whose zealous defence of the Constitution and laws of our country, we are at this moment in a measure indebted for what little remains of either.

It is enough for us to know that N. H. Hilditch, New Jersey, and Missouri are the only States, upon the votes of which the Territory can calculate with any degree of certainty, and that the only other States, where there exists a possibility of their promising a vote, are Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. Examining for the moment, what is no longer the case, that should get the votes of these States, it would no election, their vote, and in that case, the election would revolve upon the House of Representatives, where in addition to the votes of the Territory, only control the vote of Connecticut—making in all seven States out of twenty. But it exists already a moral certainty, that Webster when a Candidate before the House of Representatives, will receive the vote of States, viz.—Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Louisiana; and with these that can for a moment doubt the correctness to elect Judge, when they discover that the only elect Judge White and must determine between Mr. Webster and Martin Van Buren. To suppose for an instant that in such a case they would hesitate to give Mr. Webster the vote, would be to accuse them of political suicide, and in like manner, if our friends should be called upon to determine between White and Van Buren, there can be no question of the course they will adopt.

Under any combination of circumstances we consider the defeat of Mr. Van Buren already certain, and if, as we think quite probable, Ritner should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Webster may receive a sufficient number of votes in the election of Congress to prevent the election devolving on the House of Representatives.

In the present state of feeling in the subject, and after mature deliberation of the subject, we counsel reflection rather than haste. We have such perfect confidence in the mental, political and moral superiority of Mr. Webster over the other candidates, that we have been named for the support of the ticket for the two first stations in the year 1840. We have so thorough a conviction that we ultimately unite the entire White vote of the North and West, that we are perfectly ready to see our friends slow and cautious in coming to a decision on the subject. Nay, so sure are we of the ultimate decision of the people in our favor, that we are willing to see an electoral Ticket of Whigs put in nomination in this State which shall be unopposed, and the support of any man. Let forty-two be selected in whose White principles we are well confide, and let it be distinctly understood that if elected, they will give their vote to some individual whose whole life has been a pledge of his devotedness to the cause of the Constitution and Laws of our country. As we all advocate Principles, Men, such a ticket would command the support of the Whig Party, since it would be the shadow of a dumb, redeemed Slave, and a disgraceful system of misrule which has long made its political character a byword of reproach through the country. It would tend, to our fellow citizens in every State Union, that exact the Constitutional right to admit no preference for individuals to interfere with their duty to the country as a whole of liberal principles throughout the world.

We would call attention to the following admirable article from the Missouri Republican:

**THE PRESIDENCY.**

From the general tenor of the public sentiment, as manifested throughout the press there is but little doubt that Mr. Whig election in the Union are determined to cast their suffrages upon some man who has carried out their principles by his public acts. It is due to the cause of constitutional freedom that an individual should be placed at the head of our Government who has moral worth and intellectuality, and whose constitutional doctrines are in accordance with the genius of our

ations. The flagrant and unprecedented attacks which have been made on the Constitution, and the corruption and abuse which has existed from the commencement of the present Executive impudently demand a vigorous exertion on the part of the Whigs, that the government may be renovated and party once more move in its accustomed channel.

One half of the battle has already been fought. That which has so long been postponed is at length happily consummated. The house is divided against itself. The party now severed; & instead of sustaining one candidate for the Presidency the choice is left between White and Van Buren. Not only is the Whig party no longer united, but the Whigs, who were formerly an anomaly, are no longer so. They are now in sympathy with their devoted and intelligent and zealous co-operation in the measures which have so singularly characterized the present administration. They are indignant with every prominent act of the Executive, consulted and advised to the deeds which required the interposition of every Whig. Their subserviency to the Chief Magistrate has only been equalled by the measures they have fostered and maintained. In whatever situation the Executive may find, whether rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," in tearing the cloak from the judiciary; or hurling his anathemas at the door of the Senate Chamber, with these individuals clinging fast to the skirts of his garments, and ever ready to encounter the deeds of great daring. Whatever may be heaped of the Executive, and however much may be chargeable to the dupes of the Chief Magistrate, should ever be remembered that Martin Van Buren and his associates are equally guilty, not only of the apologetics, but in several cases as the signatories of the mal administration of the venerable hero has been the dupe, and the people the sufferers.

As it is beyond all hope, that the country can unite on either of the administrative candidates, without sacrificing much that is valuable, it behooves them to stand by a candidate of their own—one who has the head and strength to execute. In raising the microscope to survey the country, and weigh the merits and qualifications of the different persons who have been designated, what name rises upon the mind and vibrates with melody as that of DANIEL WEBSTER, when in all coming time shall we ever regret that so eminently qualified a President should have been lost to the country? He needs no eulogium—his name is written on the heart of every citizen—whether in the furrowed field, or in the shop, around the family fire-side, or in the crowded assembly of the senate. Every citizen has been so marked by that bold truth which predominates in the bosom of the man who legislates for their country. His graspings with measures in their length and breadth, and eschews the narrowness of many statesmen, who confine their attention to the details of the day.

the wants of their immediate constituents. Mr Webster has had a riding to ride forward to the station he now holds in sections of his countrymen, but the man vigor and masculine attributes which nature has given him. Already like the oak he stands in majesty and strength, borne the buffetings of the tempest and Born in obscurity and penury—the so humble tiller of the soil—having to fight against every obstacle in his earthly career. His predilections and sympathies are with those who have labored and who sorrow he has often drained. No indolence, has received so much uncertainty. From the time he has stood the floor of Congress to the present day, the stirring age of eloquence and action, the stirring of him, every movement watched, every word weighed, every motive impugned, and his veracity questioned—but to how little purpose. His name no longer be tarnished by the demagogues. His varied services as a legislator, a member of the Constitution, at a time when dark clouds, surcharged with lightning, suspended over the nation, have borne him above the envenomed shafts of calumny and malice. He is for his country, and made himself a statesman, without being by any sectional lines; he is the champion of the lumber man of the Penobscot, the boatman of the Mississippi; he has never those energies to engender sectional jealousies, and to arouse local animosities, which were intended for the nation. In his language of another, with the same justice, what Mirabeau said of him have been, I am, I will be to my grand man of public liberty, the man of the nation, which extends to all, deafens to all, protects all, and cannot be without injuring all.

It is hardly necessary to make calculations of the probability of Mr. Webster's success. The only duty to be performed by the statesman is to stand by the principles they have adopted. Not one jot or tittle be bartered away. The Whigs have the same distinctive position they have heretofore had—an equality among the people—untrammelled by any restraints, but free to speak and to act. No amalgamations be permitted. He is resolved to live or perish, sink or swim in defence of Constitutional liberty.

## THE AGE OF 'BLOOD AND NAUGHT.'

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

On Monday evening our city was stated yesterday, though at the request of the municipal authorities were denied from giving any of the details visited with a repetition of the details last summer. At an early hour, consisting principally of half grown apprentices, and the vilest portion of our population assembled in the neighborhood of Sixth and Seventh, Lombard and South streets. The presence of the city authorities, and police officers, prevented a continuation of violence till after midnight, when having increased to a number of a thousand, they proceeded from Sixth to Small street, and after visiting four or five houses there, proceeded along Small street to Seventh, and to what is called Red Row, corner of street or nine frame houses, in which eight or nine Catharine, inhabitants, were ordered persons. All save one man, occupied partly by whites, were packed and broken open, and some made for the occupants, some of whom were found and treated with the greatest barbarity; and in some cases most brutally beaten and killed. Every colored person met in the street and discovered in the houses was beaten and otherwise mistreated, with the exception of the aged males, who were permitted to escape injury. In the course of the Red Row, one of the houses on the corner, the firemen with

any promises repaid to the mob attempted to extinguish the flames were some time prevented by the who cut the hose and otherwise the apparatus of various companies the firemen where driven the engines by the misdeeds of the but in spite of the resistance they succeeded in extinguishing the

While these scenes were passing Flower street, a portion of the mob proceeded to the corner of Ninth and Market streets, where they attacked a house which was greatly injured, and the furniture destroyed. From this house they were sent to the police station. They having time to think of their position. From this dwelling they proceeded along Ninth to Carpenter street, wreaking their fury on every house inhabited by blacks. They then attacked a brick house in Carpenter street which was defended by the inhabitants. The course of the contest several shots were fired from the house and two men were wounded—one very seriously, was carried to the hospital. They were sent at length in forcing their way into this house with great difficulty—the inhabitants fortunately escaped.

The mob then proceeded to Fifth street and Passyunk Road, where the windows and breaking in the of about a dozen frame houses and other damage was done. They then returned to Shippen street, Sixth and Seventh and, attacked all houses in a court running from Shippen street. In one of these rooms was offered by the occupant, and the mob was wounded by him with a axe. This revenged by his assault in a dreadful manner. The mass of blacks, but for the intervention of Constable Hoffer would have killed.

After attacking a house on the side of Shippen street, the rioters entered the scene of their first outrage on Shippen street. There every house occupied by blacks was broken open, and the tanks, when they could be found, were often barbarously injured.

These are the principal details of the most disgraceful transaction. Tonight, thanks to the precaution of Mayor and Police, there was no disturbance, and we may trust that though the fiendish appetite of the less gang by whom these atrocities were prepared, may not be fully

# EASTON GAZETTE

## EASTON, (Md.)

### Saturday Morning, June 1st, 1895.

According to previous notice meeting of the citizens of Talbot county and to the election of Martin Van Richard M. Johnson, was held at the first inst; Cal. Dougherty was chairman and T. Tilghman appointed secretary. The Hon. R. H. Goldsborough, who resolved, that the chair appoint a committee of 20, being 5 from each election precinct, to recommend 6 suitable persons to represent the county in the Convention, to be held at the 23d inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the 2d congressional district. The meeting then adjourned till 8 o'clock, after the lapse of several hours to allow the members ample time to make their nominations re-assembled at 3 P. M. General chairman of the committee read the resolutions they had resolved to recommend. N. Hambleton, J. B. Azman Kerr, Jas. Thomas, Spry Denny, Foster and finally Martin— to the committee for the meeting to be held at the Convention—Whereupon, these gentlemen received the unanimous approbation of the assembly.

The following resolutions were adopted as expressing of an unyielding and the very principle of hereditary rule.

1. *Resolved*, That the Federal Government of these United States is a National Government emanating from the People, and as its declared and authentic source upon the People in the States a sovereign directing power.— *Wherefore* the temptations and aspirations of the few holders and aspirants to office the free and fair expression of Public sentiment, is contrary to the genius of our Constitution, and subversive of its mate and pure Democratic principle.

2. *Resolved*, That any attempt of a President of the United States direct, or, in co operation with the dependent office holders or subordinates, to designate his successors, is a violation of the Constitution, and his official influence or personal power in conflict with the freedom of opinion, be constitutionally exercised in the hands of a Chief Magistrate, is an arbitrary and serious exertion of dangerous and power that ought to be resisted— *Wherefore* the patriotism of the whole Country to make a stand at once a rash, such an alarming innovation on constitutional principles and popular to stop these first beginnings to the nation of a heinous despotism.

3. *Resolved*, That in the presence of the meeting, the patronage of the Federal Government was intended, either for the People who adopted it, or for the hands of those who would wield it or to reward partisans to strengthen themselves in power— that such arbitrariness is a vicious departure from the plain and common maxims of justice, and a contemptuous disregard of the just rights of the citizenry— *Wherefore* the most degraded process of civil law to reward the victors— *Wherefore* the administration, that "the spoils of the victors"— and the by the administration organ "the Magistrate knows how, and will reward his friends and punish his opponents by Constitutional duties— *Wherefore* of corruption— and acts of hatefulness.

4. *Resolved*—That we feel FREE PREFERENCES circulated agents and dependents of the Administration who are fed from the public treasuries however spurious in themselves to gain credence under the

stances, AS KEROKAL—that is forced  
to mean nothing else, than a forced  
sequestration of the Officers from opponents  
to their friends.

**EXCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY**—by  
claiming a monopoly—but pre-  
tending all power in the Executive  
from the representatives of the  
free People—and condemning us  
for opinions sake, whilst it exalts  
itself as the same sect and  
because he is a follower.

**GOLD CURRENCY**—an  
humbler resorted to upon the eve of  
the intention to deceive.

**ROTATION IN OFFICE**—  
rotating one man out of office to get  
the bribe or to forward another.

**PROFESSING A PECULI-  
TION TO THE PEOPLE**—a  
of flattery,—by which they aim to  
facility to corrupt them with their  
whilst they pocket the rest.

**PATENTED DANGER OF APPOINT-  
MENT**—OF CONGRESS TO OFFICE, AND  
CESSITY OF KEEPING THE LEGISLA-  
TIVE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT  
**INDEPENDENT**—when both principles  
are adopted, for the appointment of  
the Executive to the Executive, and the  
Legislature in subjection to the  
Will by holding out appointments  
and agencies as the reward.

And lastly to elude a catalogue  
of the

**THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE**  
is made to consist in with drawing  
from opposition presses, to break  
independence, and in heaping all  
those that prove submissive to  
command—Such are the FALSE  
by which the party now in power  
deceives the people—and such are the  
their mercenary are now vigorous  
in diffusing abroad to perpetrate

**5 Resolved**, That the history  
sent administration is a series  
ments upon prescribed constitution  
and of various perversions of pov-  
to be exercised—that a justifica-  
been adopted whereby all means  
ted, if useful to the end—and  
made obnoxious to the preservation  
in the hands of the ruling party  
extraordinary degree of control  
the ruling Chief Magistrate, and  
red, such a man has been intimated  
that circumstance is seized of  
triguers of an aspiring favorite  
way to him as successor to the  
the states—that now is the time  
sovereign authority of the people  
exercised most needfully and effect-  
is now that we implore our fellow-  
and near, to lose no time in pre-  
defence of their constitution and  
of their Altars, and their Fire Stoves.

**6 Resolved**, That we know  
ment so good in its structure and

their own  
ownership  
outrage  
Gazette.

**TTT**

ly 25.

county general  
Buren and  
on Tuesday  
filled to the  
Secretary of  
ment, it was  
committee  
district, to  
present this  
purpose of  
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at the present time so wretchedly  
ed, as our own—nor do we know  
abuse and corruption have made  
ing, such disgusting progress. I  
neither in passion nor heedless  
humiliation and sober sadness  
We speak, when we give it as  
opinion, that unless the "REAL  
this country, disavow themselves  
now practised upon them, and  
majesty and assert their  
oreign power, the oldest nation  
outlive the government and of  
our country."

T. Rouse. As the opinion  
that the existence of cur-  
stitutions and the liberties of  
depend upon the energy  
the people to prevent the suc-  
cidental nomination of his succe-  
which, all the corrupting power  
and party are brought to bear  
interested agency of dependents  
ready to take part with the peo-  
vernment against the daring in-  
President, his secret advisers, a  
office holders—that for this pur-  
willing to support as a President  
any fit and proper man—and  
may be our own favorite  
distinguished citizen of approved  
character, that may be most ag-  
great body of the People of this  
are opposed to Martin Van Buren  
dent and Richard M. Johnson, a  
dents. We are willing to sup-  
make an oblation of our particu-  
upon the ALTAR of our country  
eye and single care for the secu-  
rity, and the preservation of  
principles of a Representative  
together with the election of a  
trate by the "real people."

The appalling condition of  
then depicted in the most thor-  
the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough.  
by J. Boman Kerr, Col.  
Hambilt, Jr., T. R. Loecker, Esq.  
who enforced in the strongest  
easiness of watchfulness & untir-  
ing energy the object of this  
especially in effecting the elec-  
free of securing in our States  
and free expression of the voice  
The advance his end the meet-  
bled, &c. &c.

The next morning assembled  
general one from all parts of the  
solved, that this is a proper  
of the People in relation  
of Delegates to the next Gen-  
Maryland—Therefore

Resolved by this meeting, to  
tend to our fellow citizens of  
who are opposed to the election  
Buren as President and Rich-  
as Vice President to meet in  
Districts at or near to the place  
County election, on Saturday  
next, and then and there to elect  
from each district, who shall re-  
vent at Easton on Tuesday  
August, to nominate and recom-  
ndates as Delegates to the next  
sembly of Maryland from Tal-  
a Commissioner for District 1  
notice of the same be published  
forward in the Eastern Gazette  
this meeting.

Resolved, That the pro-  
meeting be signed by the Pres-  
tary and published in the Es-  
other Whig papers in Md.

WM. HUGHLET  
T. TILGHMAN Secretary.

We understand that the com-  
met at Centreville on Thurs-  
purpose of recommending a  
for Congress to the Whig el-  
ectric, terminated their labors  
selecting JAMES ALFRED  
Kent county.

As a suggestion—Would  
that the Bar of Talbot, and  
tern Shore generally, should

[illegible][illegible]

ern-

was by following the obvious need in the community for a full ticket of economy in Van Ness district for the day of August 1st. And it is time for this secret, and which for the candidate this day. Usually by the day of proper to East-merited

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July 18

JAMES G. MARTIN.  
(W)

**WANTED TO HIRE**

Immigrant, for the present year, two or three persons to act as a Cook, the other a Washer and Ironer.—Good wages will be given and paid quarterly.—Enquire of  
**ELIJAH McDOWELL.**  
Easton, June 27



# NOTICE.

The members of the Eastern Shore Justice Club are requested to meet at the Eastern Hotel on Tuesday the 28th inst. for the purpose of fixing the days of running and amount of perches.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

July 11, 1835.

## Town & Country residence in one.

The undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country. It is not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale.

A. C. BULLITT.

July 4th

## SOLOMON BARRETT



Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His Bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful grooms and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.  
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

## TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.

On application to the Judges of Talbot County Court, by petition in writing of Bennett Bracco, stating that he is in the custody of the Sheriff of Talbot County, and praying for the issue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, the said Judges of said County Court, after reading the petition and the return thereon, and after hearing the said Bennett Bracco and the said Sheriff, and after considering the merits of the case, and after consulting the law, do hereby order that the said Bennett Bracco be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he be and appear before the Judges of said County Court on the third Monday of November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks three months before the said third Monday of November next, and also by causing a copy of said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said third Monday, to appear before the Judges of said County Court, on the said day to show cause if any they have, why the said Bennett Bracco, should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as aforesaid.

It is ordered and adjudged that the said Bennett Bracco be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and that he be and appear before the Judges of said County Court on the third Monday of November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks three months before the said third Monday of November next, and also by causing a copy of said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said third Monday, to appear before the Judges of said County Court, on the said day to show cause if any they have, why the said Bennett Bracco, should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as aforesaid.

Test  
JACOB LOUCKERMAN, Clk.

July 4

## CAMP MEETING.

A Methodist Protestant Camp-meeting will be held in the Hibernia woods, near Centerville, Queen Anne's county, to commence on Friday the 24th July, inst. The President of the District, Dr. John S. Reese, the Rev. Messrs. Shinn, Stier, Doyle, Cox and the preachers and ministers of Queen Anne's, Talbot, Kent and Caroline counties are expected to attend.

July 11

## PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot County, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot County without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of the property, and if also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with Teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list of the number of children belonging to each school district, as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportional to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

July 18, 1835.

## MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,

June Term, A. D. 1835.

On application of James L. Wrightson, administrator of Mary Ann Wrightson late of Talbot County deceased—It is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 17th day of July in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty five.

Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

## In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Wrightson late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of June 1835.

JAMES L. WRIGHTSON, adm'r.

of Mary Wrightson, dec'd.

July 18

## To the Farmers and Gardeners

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot County, informs the agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into the water, where vessels of 12 foot draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent a bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappa, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Bakers landin where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, May 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scollup, clams and scollup, and uppermost principally of scollup. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and salutory advice as to a just estimate of its value. In order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

may 20

## To the Printers of the U. States

J. FITTALL

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Respectfully announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty four lines Pica, or upwards made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines upwards to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Facsimiles, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

May 9

## REMOVAL.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of

HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, desiring to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a retail market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

ENALLS ROSEELL.

Easton, Jan. 17

## House, Sign, Ornamental and FANCY PAINTING.

The subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, leave to assure the public that all orders left at their shop, opposite McNeal's & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed. Old Chairs handsomely repainted, Stands, Imitations of wood, Marble, &c. Also Odd Fellows Aprons and Banners neatly executed. Orders from a distance, and of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

P. S. E. S. Hopkins continues to paint Portraits and Miniatures at the Shop Back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store. Likewise warranted and Painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

JAS. HOPKINS, JAS. HOPKINS.

July 6

## MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed not less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical and moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Patients Wards are spacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up especially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to the charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this Institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Stewart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

April 18

The National Intelligencer and Globe

Washington, The Republican, Annapolis: the

Whig, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk; the

Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart for payment.

## TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

—The public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock, of the GREAT MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding Thompson's Medicines. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larabee, and their

Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our Medicine Depot, in which the pulverized and compounded articles were kept, was considerably distant from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons; affords us reasonable assurance, that our establishment will have risen, Phoenix like, from its ashes, and be in full operation before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Dr. Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.

S. East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thompsonian System, and the Thompsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent For Dr. S. Thomson.

May 2, 1835.

The Times Centerville, Gazette, & Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Prince George, Chronicle Cambridge, and Border Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Baltimore.

## JOHN W. MILLIS, COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKER.

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot County, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of the BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Beteman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the 1st term Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms.

Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices for such as will bear repairing.

April 11

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has returned with them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space he has occupied for the time in his business.

The subscriber wishes to state to the Board of Directors, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of the BEST MATERIALS

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